The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1901 XXXIX—NO 43

HE HAS
SORE THROAT
And is Gargling With
TONSILINE
That's one way of using it.
Take it, gargle it, or spray it. TONSILINE never fails. 25 and 50 cents. All druggists.
The Tonsiline Company, Canton, Ohio.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio, J H Hur , President, H. L. McLain, C .s ier

HARDWARE.

S ' AD CO , ealer in Foreign and ' e tic l rdwa e, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

EL CO anufacturers of Theal Portable, Semi-Portable Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mi s, &c

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corn n, Pr ietors, manufacturers of s per r qua y of Merchant Bar and Blacksmit. Iron

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Bee ' ttles Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron ' ures.

JEWELERS.

C F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

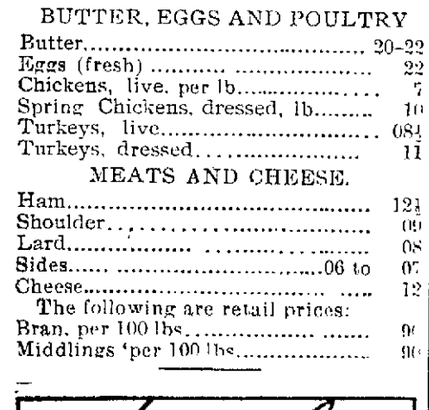
JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (old)	75
Hay, per ton	12 00 to 13 00
Straw, per ton	8 00 10 00
Corn	35-40
Oats	22-35
Clover Seed	5 50-6 00
Timothy Seed	2 00
Rye, per bu	50
Barley	48
Flax seed	1 50
Wool (unwashed,)	18-18
Wool (washed)	25
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bushel new	35
Beets, per bushel	40
Apples	60-75
Cabbage, per dozen	40-50
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
White beans	2 00
Onions	70
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	20-22
Eggs (fresh)	22
Chickens, live, per lb	7
Spring Chickens, dressed, lb	10
Turkeys, live	08½
Turkeys, dressed	11
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	12½
Shoulder	09
Lard	08
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	12
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings per 100 lbs	90

use Kaylor's
LICORICE TABLETS
made with pure SPANISH LICORICE
Unsurpassed for cure of COUGHS & COLDS
5 AND 10¢ PACKAGES.
OUR GLYCERINE TABLETS
For all Throat Affections
—10 and 25¢ BOXES.—
Sold by Druggists everywhere or sent prepaid on receipt of price
Kaylor's 863 Broadway · NEW YORK ·


For 14 Cents
We mail the following rare seed novelties.
1 pkg. Blue Blood Tomato Seed, $ .15
1 " Northern Lemon Seed, .15
1 " Mamm's Favorite Onion Seed, .10
1 " Emerald Green Cucumber Seed, .10
1 " City Garden Beet Seed, .10
1 " 13-Day Radish Seed, .10
1 " La X. Market Lettuce Seed, .15
3 " Brilliant Flower Seed, .15
$1.00
Worth $1.00 for 14 Cents.
Above 10 packages rare novelties we will mail you free, together with our great illustrated Seed Catalog, telling all about
Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass
Also Choice Onion Seed, 60c. a lb.
Together with thousands of earliest vegetables and farm seeds, upon receipt of 14c. and this notice. When once you plant Salzer's Seeds you will never do without.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LaCrosse, Wis.

Massillon & Cleveland Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, MASSILLON, O., Jan. 1, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting, will be held at the general office of the company, in the Massillon Savings and Banking Company, in the city of Massillon, O., on Tuesday, the 5th day of February, 1901

JOHN J HALEY, Secretary.

Avoid all dry inhalants and use that which cleanses and heals the membrane. Ely's Cream Balm is such a remedy and cures Catarrh easily and pleasantly. Cold in the head vanishes quickly. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail.

Catarrh caused difficulty in speaking and to a great extent loss of hearing By the use of Ely's Cream Balm dropping of mucous has ceased, voice and hearing have greatly improved.—J. W. Davidson, Att'y at Law, Monmouth, Ill.

Itchness of the skin, horrible plague. Everyone is afflicted in one way or another. Only one safe, never failing cure —Doan's Ointment. 50 cents.

A $12,000,000 PLANT.

Carnegie to Build One at Conneaut Harbor.

TO MAEUFACTURE TUBES AND PIPES

Official Announcement Made That It Will Be the Largest Plant of the Kind In the World—Believed It Will Be a Severe Blow to Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Jan. 9.—Official announcement was made last evening by the Carnegie Steel company that it intended erecting the largest and finest pipe and tube manufacturing plant in the world at a cost of $12,000,000 on a 5,000 acre site at Conneaut harbor, the northern terminus of the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie railroad. If this determination be carried into execution the two greatest combines of recent creation, with J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil company millions on the one hand, and Andrew Carnegie and his young partners on the other, may be brought into bitter competition.

The erection of such a plant on Lake Erie will be a severe blow to Pittsburg, and the announcement is regarded as warning to the railroad combination that high freight rates are becoming insurmountable barriers to the successful manufacture of iron and steel in Pittsburg in comparison with more favored spots.

The announcement is considered in some circles an invitation for more tonnage from the existing tube combine in addition to its warning to the railroads, as previous attempts to locate successful manufacturing plants on Lake Erie have been futile. The plain statement of President Charles M. Schwab, of the Carnegie company, however, would seem sufficient to the contrary.

The statement, which was authorized and in President Schwab's name, said in part:

"The company has purchased 5,000 acres of land immediately east of the Conneaut harbor docks and a large part of this vast tract will be utilized as a site for the tube works. It was the intention before the plans were commenced, a year ago, to locate the works upon the Monongahela river, but the enormous area of the proposed establishment made the original site impracticable.

"Options upon land on the Allegheny Valley railroad at Tarentum were then secured with the view of locating the works there. However, investigation proved that the drawbacks of this site were too numerous and difficult to overcome. The Tarentum land required a railroad to be built in order to connect with the Bessemer railroad, and to do this it was found that it would be necessary to move the tracks of the Allegheny Valley. The site is also comparatively small for the purpose intended and left no ground for future additions.

With the works established at Conneaut, it is the expectation to rush the shipments during the navigable months—April to December—and thus reduce transportation charges to not over one-third or even one-fourth of the rates now charged for rail shipment. The Bessemer railroad at present returns hundreds of empty cars daily to Conneaut, and with the works on the lake shore completed the road will have a back haul of coal and coke, the transportation of which will virtually cost nothing. It was desirable to utilize the full benefits of the Bessemer railroad, and the shipment of coal and coke will balance the traffic to some extent. From Conneaut water communication is sure to New York, Boston and other eastern ports via the Erie canal—soon to be enlarged—and the Welland canal; also the large cities on the great lakes, including Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Buffalo and other points.

Lake Erie will furnish an abundant water supply for the tube works—a very important consideration in locating a plant of the size proposed The works will stretch over a mile the lake front and will be the most extensive and complete plant of its kind in every branch ever built. It will include all essentials in the scale of pipe and tube manufacturing, from the ore to the finished product. The general system of operation will be continuous, the ore being unloaded from vessels at one end and worked through the successive stages of iron and steel making in a direct line to the finished pipe and tubing at the other end. Electric power will be principally employed for driving the machinery. The blast furnaces to be built will probably exceed in size and capacity the two great stacks now being finished by the Carnegie Steel company at Rankin. The investment, exclusive of ground, will reach about $12,000,000."

BLOW AT SUNDAY BALL.

Perpetual Order Enjoining Interstate League Manager, at Youngstown, O.

Youngstown, O., Jan. 9.—Judge Rogers granted a perpetual order enjoining Manager Finn, of the Interstate league club, from playing baseball in this city on Sunday. The case will be appealed to the higher courts by Finn's attorneys.

Secretary Hay Was Still Ill.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Secretary Hay was still ailing Tuesday with the cold which has effected him of late, and remained away from the state department.

Jell-O, The New Dessert,

pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10 cts. Try it today.

PART OF THE NATION.

Coudert Contends That Porto Rico Isn't Foreign — Argued In Supreme Court.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Argument was begun in the United States supreme court in the Porto Rican customs cases now before that court. The five consolidated cases were taken up and F. R. Coudert spoke in behalf of the plaintiffs against the government in the case known as the De Lima case. Mr. Coudert devoted considerable time to showing that Porto Rico is not "a foreign country," as that term is used in the Dingley law under which the tariff on the Porto Rico sugar imported into the United States in November, 1899, was imposed in this case. He contended that by the Paris treaty Porto Rico had come completely under the sovereignty and dominion of the United States—a geographical part of what Marshall had called the "American empire."

He argued that the cause of the Paris treaty leaving the determination of the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants to congress was "merely declaratory of the power given by the constitution to withhold political rights and franchises and to establish civil government and enact municipal law in all places where no state government exists."

He laid down the general proposition that the constitution is a charter or grant of powers conferred upon the federal government by the people of the United States and hence that the federal government has no existence outside the constitution. Therefore, he said, it was an impossibility for the United States to possess territory beyond its "constitutional boundaries."

With peace restored congress had become supreme in legislating for the island acquired, but it was, he thought, a question whether congress in the Porto Rican act had not violated the constitutional restrictions, "which," he said, "lie at the center and foundation of the federal powers."

Mr. Coudert asserted that as the Dingley act imposed a duty only on goods imported from "foreign countries," it could have no applicability to goods brought from Porto Rico to the United States, as Porto Rico ceased to be "foreign" after the ratification of the Paris treaty. Such an act, he said, was a violation of the constitutional provision requiring uniformity of duties throughout the United States.

He also contended that the Porto Ricans are citizens of the United States, and referred to the anamoly of giving courts which were not, according to the contention of the government counsel, courts of the United States, power to make citizens of the United States, as territorial courts, by naturalization.

Mr. Coudert had not concluded when the court adjourned.

BURLEIGH BILL PASSED.

Reapportionment Plan Went Through In House—Hopkins Measure Turned Down.

Washington, Jan. 9—By a vote of 165 to 102 the house accepted the reapportionment plan proposed by the Burleigh bill, to increase the membership of the house during the next decade from 357, the present membership and the membership proposed by the committee on the Hopkins bill, to 386. The result was largely brought about by the influence of certain senators from several of the larger northern states, who threw the weight of their influence in the scale in favor of the larger membership When it became apparent that these factors were at work against his bill Mr. Hopkins attempted to compromise by giving an additional representative each to North Dakota, Colorado and Florida, but his adversaries refused to compromise after complete victory was assured.

The Crumpacker proposition to recommit the bill for the purpose of ascertaining what states abridged the right to vote to an extent which would entail reduced representation was defeated, 130 to 110. There was no roll call on this vite, but a number of Republicans voted with the Democrats. Under the bill as passed no state is to lose a representative, and the following make gains: Illinois, New York and Texas, three each; Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, two each, and Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin, one each. The bill provides that when ever a new state is admitted the representative assigned to it shall be in addition to the number provided in the bill. It also adds a provision never hitherto incorporated in a reapportionment bill, to the effect that congressional districts, in addition to being "contiguous," shall be "compact." States which are allowed additional representatives by the bill shall, by its terms, elect them at large until the legislature shall redistrict the state.

AGED LADY DIED.

Her Demise Prevented Reunion of Five Generations.

Pittsburg, Jan. 9.—Mrs. Margaret Zollinger, aged 94—her birthday anniversary occurring last Sunday—died early Tuesday morning, at the home of her daughter in Brushton. A reunion of five generations of the family, which was to have been held Tuesday, was therefore abandoned.

Lieutenant Smith Dead.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The war department was informed of the death at Manila of First Lieutenant Louis P. Smith, assistant surgeon, U. S. A. He was born in and appointed from the District of Columbia in November, 1896.

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE

Shown In Management of Rochester, N. Y., Asylum.

THE DEAD VICTIMS NUMBER 28.

Twelve Others More or Less Seriously Injured In the Fire In an Orphan Asylum—Thought to Have Been Caused by Natural Gas Explosion.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 9.—There was a joint meeting of the managers and trustees of the Rochester orphan asylum in City Assessor Pond's office. The meeting was hurriedly called, but the assessor's large room was filled to the doors with members of the board and those interested in the institution. While all sorts of excuses were put forward as to the cause of the disaster there was unanimity in conceding that the managers had been derelict in that there had not been a better and more complete system of fire escapes provided. One, Thomas C. Montgomery, frankly expressed the opinion that the managers had been negligent in that they did not employ a night watchman at the asylum and that they had not had the building patrolled nightly.

Twenty-eight dead bodies lie at the morgue and 12 others, more or less seriously injured, were at the different hospitals in the city as a result of the terrible holocaust. Of the dead, 26 were children of both sexes, ranging in age from 2 to 14 years, while the remaining two were adults. The fire was probably caused by an explosion of natural gas in the boiler room, adjoining the west wing of the asylum, and spread so rapidly that many of the 109 inmates of the institution were overcome by the flames and smoke almost without warning. A corrected and revised list of the dead follows:

Arthur Kelly.
Gladys Hill.
Gertrude Toner.
Bertha Hall.
Viola Stuck.
Lillian Stone.
Mildred Slocum.
Mary Alexander.
Helen Hamilton.
Hazel Murray.
Minnie Tiffany.
Myrtle Patterson.
Isabell Marthage.
Gertrude McCaw.
Marion McCaw.
Loreo Owen.
Charlie Benham.
Rhea Conwell.
Bertha Potter.
Mildred Wright, colored.
Minnie Skinner.
Mary Kane.
Cora Potter.
Charlotte Bryant.
Beachnell Carey.
Evangeline Carey.
Mrs. Maria Gordon, the cook of the asylum.
Mrs. Martha Gillis, a nurse.

The seriously injured:

Miss Isabelle Lawson, nurse, badly burned about arms and body; condition serious.

Ellen Delmore, nurse, badly burned on face and back; recovery doubtful.

Fred Potter, badly burned; may die.

Kate Cotterill, aged 16, leg broken.

Blanche Anderson, aged 7, colored, severely burned.

Maurice Keating, fireman, hand injured.

Mrs. Amelia Cline, nurse, burned and leg broken.

Mary Bradd, nurse, badly burned; recovery doubtful.

Frances M. Hibbard, nurse, severely burned; will recover.

Minnie Conklin, nurse, burned.

Frances Edwards, an attendant, severely burned.

John Carr, aged 3, suffocated; recovery doubtful.

Captain William Creegan, of hose company No. 3, prostrated by inhaling smoke; will probably recover.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

A List Sent by General MacArthur From the Philippines—Some Expired From Dysentery.

Washington, Jan. 9.—General MacArthur transmitted a list of deaths in the Philippines to the war department, containing the following:

Dysentery—Dec. 1, Co. B, 34th I., Frank B. Huff; Dec. 15, Co. I, 18th I., Fred J. Wilson; Dec. 25, Co. F, 25th I., Samuel A. Nelson; Dec. 19, Co. I, 46th I., George W. Elder; Jan. 3, Co. D, 46th I., Hans Gofford; Dec. 29, Troop M, 3d C., George T. Butler.

Malarial fever Jan. 1, Co. K, 37th I., Patrick W. Fitzgerald; Dec. 26, Co. I 36th I., Allen Westfall; Dec. 26, Co. D, 25th I., Lawrence T. Grey.

All other causes—Nov. 27, 24th I., unassigned recruit, Charles G. Yeizer; Dec. 21, Co. G, 31st I., Daniel F. Griffin; Jan. 3, Co. F, 21st I., Thomas Fenton; Dec. 30, 12th I., unassigned recruit, George W. Whalen; Dec. 29, Co. C, 12th I., Rutledge Harden; Dec. 30, Co. D, 34th I., Dell W. Barnard; Dec. 28, Co. H, 37th I., First Sergeant Robert Anderson; Dec. 24, Co. L, 36th I., Joe Sommers; Dec. 29, Co. F, 4th I., Louis E. Silver; Dec. 7, Co. B, 31st I., Christian F. Kayser; Jan. 3, — —, Sergeant John Goffey.

TWELVE DEAD SOLDIERS.

Their Remains Arrived on the Transport Sherman—Some Died at Sea.

Washington, Jan. 9.—General Shafter informed the war department that the transport Sherman, which arrived at San Francisco, had on board 431 sick soldiers, six insane soldiers, 42 prisoners and 12 remains of deceased soldiers. The following died at sea:

Musician Nelson Bremberey, E. 39th, chronic dysentery, Jan. 1; Privates Matthew J. Comisky, M. 17th, pulmonary tuberculosis, Dec. 24; Astell Johnson, K. 20th, chronic dysentery, Dec. 30; William Hart and John H. Chambers, A. 36th, chronic dysentery, Dec. 18 and 28 respectively; Charles O. Hall, N, 42d I., pulmonary tuberculosis, Dec. 27.

POWERS MAY AGREE.

Some of Negotiations May Be Transferred From Pekin.

PROPOSED BY UNITED STATES.

Conger's Suggestion, That Indemnity and Commercial Treaty Be Considered Away From Pekin Acted Upon—Washington or Some Other Capital Proposed.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The negotiations which had been pending for some time relative to the removal from Pekin of some of the subjects of international negotiations so that they could be taken up at Washington or at the capital of one of the other powers, had advanced to a stage where there is promise of a satisfactory understanding among the powers on this move. The plan originated through a suggestion of Minister Conger, cabled about a week ago, to the effect that there was little prospect of securing united action on the subject of indemnity and of net commercial treaties with China. Mr. Conger suggested that better progress in the negotiations was likely to result if these two phases could be removed from Pekin and taken up at some point entirely removed from local influences.

It has been the purpose to assemble an international commission, which could pass on all indemnity both among themselves and as against China. It would be in the main a conference among the powers, although it is expected that Chinese envoys would be invited to participate after the proceedings reach a stage where unity of action among the powers was assured. The state department had received indications as to the general feeling of some of the powers on this proposition. There appears to be no reason to anticipate serious complications to the transfer.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Minister Conger cabled the state department that there is ground for the belief that the empress dowager was opposing the acceptance by China of the demands of the powers.

Paris, Jan. 9.—Archbishop Favier, the head of the French mission in North China, who reached Marseilles Jan. 5, arrived in Paris. In an interview he said he believed the dowager empress would return to Pekin in the spring, when order will be completely restored.

The Europeans, he added, will find they have not lost ground by recent events. The government, however, must be given time to resume the direction of affairs. In the meanwhile the police work now proceeding should be completed and the last bands of Boxers and looters dispersed. Europe must not try to rush the negotiations, for Chinese diplomacy always says "no," but afterwards always says "yes."

AN OHIO BANK ROBBED.

$4,000 In Cash, $300 In Government Bonds and Notes Secured at Shiloh.

Shelby, O., Jan. 9.—The Exchange bank of Shiloh, about seven miles north of this city, was robbed of $4,000 in cash, $300 in government bonds and a large number of notes. The work was done by expert safe drillers.

No explosives were used. Four men are believed to have been in the gang, as two horses and two buggies were stolen from a farmer near Shiloh

Mansfield, O., Jan. 9.—Investigation showed that the robbery of the bank at Shiloh was done by four men, who came from Cleveland on a Big Four train. They stole two horses and buggies from Jacob Gilger, near the village, and broke open the bank with tools secured from the Big Four section building. The thieves drove to Norwalk, it appears, and are thought to have taken the train back to Cleveland. The horses were turned loose at Norwalk.

DISCUSSED CANTEEN.

That and Post Exchanges Up For Consideration In the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 9.—During the legislative session the senate had under consideration the much mooted canteen question in connection with the army reorganization bill. The senate committee in effect restored the provision for a post exchange, or canteen, which had been stricken out of the bill by the house. For nearly five hours the senate discussed the committee amendment.

Senators Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and Hansbrough, of North Dakota, vigorously opposed the amendment, and, in turn, it was quite as strenuously supported by Senators Sewell, of New Jersey; Hawley, of Connecticut; Money, of Mississippi, and Carter, of Montana.

A Powder Mill Explosion

Removes everything in sight; so do drastic mineral pills, but both are mighty dangerous. Don't dynamite the delicate machinery of your body with calomel, croton oil or aloes pills, when Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are gentle as a summer breeze, do the work perfectly. Cures Headache, Constipation. Only 25c at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Want Column ads. pay. Try it.

BROKE BRETH'S HEALTH.

His Father Attributed It to Hazing John Told Brother of Once Having to Be Revived.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9.—The congressional committee which is investigating the hazing of fourth class cadets at West Point military academy resumed the taking of testimony. Harry Breth, of Altoona, an older brother of John Breth, whose death is also under investigation, told of a visit he and his sister paid his brother at West Point in August, 1897, a few months after his admission to the academy. John said he had been exercised until he was rendered unconscious and was revived with whisky. Harry said that hazing had become so severe that extra guards had been put on duty and John said that such a proceeding was unusual. When the cadet returned home after having been found deficient in certain studies in 1898 he seemed unwell and never was in good health after that.

Lucien Alexander, secretary of the board of examiners for the admission of law students to the Philadelphia bar, who on Monday refused to give the result of Oscar Booz's examination on the ground that he would be in contempt of the courts under a rule of the court, said he had applied to the court of common pleas and had been granted a rule permitting him to make answer. He then testified that Oscar Booz failed in the examination, he having a general average of 50. Mr. Alexander said he attributed his bad showing to Booz's poor eyesight.

Harry Breth was again called and he submitted three letters written by his brother while he was a cadet at West Point. In one letter John told of having received a large number of demerits. This, he said, was not the result of carelessness, as the rules were very strict. He had little time to keep his belongings in proper order, as he was compelled to neglect his duties by reason of his having to attend soirees, which was one of the forms of hazing in vogue at the academy.

Another letter stated that one night "some of the worst fellows in C company" took John and three others to a tent and forced them to undergo excessive exercise. John was made to "brace," "eagle," "wooden Willie," put on a rain coat and with a cape covering his head, hold out dumb bells.

Mr. Breth, the father of John, said it was his firm conviction that the excessive hazing his son underwent made him chronically nervous, broke his health and reduced his vitality to such an extent that the young man was unable to fight the typhoid germs.

George L. Smith, of this city, who was at West Point from June, 1886, to June, 1887, described the hazing as he knew it at that time. Wesley Merritt was then the superintendent and he was very strict, more so, he thought, than the succeeding superintendents. There was no brutal or exhausting hazing while he was at the academy.

The committee then adjourned to meet at West Point today.

MORMONS MORE BOLD.

Rev. George Bailey Said Polygamy Was Being Practiced—Minister After More Money For College.

Pittsburg, Jan. 9.—The Rev. George Bailey, of Salt Lake City, Utah, is in the city, to remain a couple of months. He is pastor of the Westminster church, under the care of the Presbyterian general assembly, and has been released for three months to come to Pittsburg, especially in the interest of Sheldon Jackson college, of which General John M. Eaton is president. The Rev. Sheldon Jackson, commissioner of education for Alaska, has given the college $50,000 and Mr. Bailey is attempting to raise enough money in Pittsburg to erect the building.

Mr. Bailey said that the Mormons were becoming bolder in the practice of polygamy and that even the apostles of the Mormon church lived in polygamous relations. He earnestly favors the passage of the bill now before congress, to submit the polygamy prohibition amendment to a vote of the people. Mr. Bailey thought that education will do much to enlighten the people and overthrow the Mormon church.

PRESIDENT HAS THE GRIP.

Physician Quoted as Saying There Are No Complications.

Washington, Jan. 9. — Secretary Cortelyou said concerning the president's illness: "The president's cold has developed into a well defined case of grip. His physician states that there are no complications and that everything is progressing favorably. The disease must run its regular course, and the president, therefore, is not likely to be out of his room for some days."

They Could Not Comprehend.

It is remarkable that the Boer war should have continued so long after Bobs' 41 proclamations, says the St Louis Post-Dispatch. There are many Boers who can read English, and doubtless many of these manifestoes were printed in Dutch.

Sneeze and Blow.

That is what you must do when you have catarrh in the head. The way to cure this disease is to purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine soothes and heals the inflamed surfaces, rebuilds the delicate tissues and permanently cures catarrh by expelling from the blood the scrofulous taint upon which it depends. Be sure to get Hood's.

The non-irritating cathartic—Hood's Pills.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FAMOUS BOER LEADER.

An Estimate of General De Wet by One of His Captives.

LENIENT AND FRANK TO PRISONERS

He Is a Man of Powerful Personality and Has Always Tried to Suppress Theft From Prisoners With Utmost Severity—Severe With His Men, but Yet Admired.

Of personal acquaintance with the famous Free State guerrilla fighter, Christian De Wet, who has so often succeeded in eluding the British forces in South Africa, I cannot boast, although early in June I found myself his prisoner and as such remained for several weary weeks, writes a correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette. I only saw him once, and that at night, or rather in the darkness of the small hours of a winter morning. It was on the occasion of his attack on a convention train near Leeuwspruit, when he cleverly managed to take all his prisoners, numbering some 200, and the whole of his convoy across the line and into the fastness of the east of his country almost within sight of our advancing troops. It was only a

CHRISTIAN DE WET.

glimpse of him that I obtained, but that glimpse served to imprint upon my mind the picture of a powerful and dominating personality. The Boers had been firing hotly upon the train, and the prisoners had been hurriedly conveyed behind a large kopje in order to be out of the way. There was a good deal of confusion among our guards, who hurried backward and forward, shouting orders to one another, and generally seemed to be in doubt what to do next. Then came along a figure on horseback—through the darkness one could discern that it was a magnificent upstanding horse, very different from the useful but rough looking pony bestridden by the ordinary burgher—galloping along the line, issuing commands as he went and getting immediately obeyed. The confused mass of wagons, prisoners and guards sorted themselves out into some sort of order, the word was given to march, and that quickly, and the curiously assorted column got under way. Chaos had given way before the voice of the master. "You must go quickly," I heard him say as he passed by the prisoners, who, wearied by a 20 mile tramp, were lagging behind, and the electrical energy of the man seemed to infuse itself into us all—captives and bewildered guardians alike.

I never came into contact with De Wet again, but during the next few weeks and indeed while I remained a prisoner evidences of his striking personality and the influence which he wielded were constantly brought to my notice. A passionate man this De Wet, though, according to his lights, a just one; no mere Choctaw, as Carlyle might have said, but a man having within him some glimmering of the divine fire and not without his ideals. In all that he has done, in all the wanton damage and petty guerrilla tactics which have become associated with his name, I do not think he has ever been accused of the unsoldierlike crime of cruelty or treachery.

Christian De Wet has certainly tried, or did try in the early days before his case was so obviously and hopelessly forlorn, to check those excesses among his men which have been too often tacitly permitted, if not openly encouraged, by other guerrilla leaders in other times. Theft from prisoners he has endeavored to put down with the utmost severity. Thus after the Derbyshire militia had capitulated to him at Rhenoster river on June 7 it came to his ears that an officer had complained that in spite of the general's mandate that private property was to be respected a pair of valuable fieldglasses had been taken from him. To the officer in question comes De Wet, who says that in the confusion attending the capture of so many men it is almost impossible to keep all his troops under control, but "If you can point out the man I will make an example of him. I will blow out his brains with my own hand." And he would have done it, too—dared to do it with the certainty that none of his men would have murmured. That is more than would be the case with any of the other Boer generals, whose hold over their subordinates has ever been of the most fragile character. But it has truly been said that De Wet has his men under a sort of charm. They do his bidding whether they will or no. He is severe upon them. If any show signs of lagging or faltering in the face of a heavy fire, sjambok in hand he rounds them off or flags them back to their places like so many Kaffirs, while for their physical needs he shows little concern.

When food was growing short and our troops were pressing him hard, some of his men complained of the poorness of their rations. In reply they got the stoical one, "A burgher who can't live on meat and mealies is no man for me." Yet he is not feared by his men. They relate these things of him with pride and affection in their voice, as if to say, "See what a fine fellow our general is!" They respect and admire the strong hand even though it crushes them. De Wet knows what sort of material he has had to do with.

The lot of a prisoner can never be a happy or even an easy one, but I do not think De Wet has ever done anything unnecessarily to embitter the path of those who have fallen into his hands. It has been said that he has not fed them properly. All I can say is that we had practically all he had to give. On the other hand, instances of his consideration are not hard to find. When we were his captives, it was the custom for farmers in the neighborhood of the various laagers to drive in, bringing produce for sale. No doubt these good people thought that here was a prime opportunity of spoiling the Egyptians, for their prices were at first exorbitantly high. Evidently this came to De Wet's ears, for he issued a mandate to the effect that the prices of the commodities were to be 1 shilling a dozen for eggs, 1 shilling a pound for butter and 1 shilling for a loaf. These prices were to be adhered to, and in the event of attempts being made to charge more the veldt cornet had orders to turn the delinquents out of the laager and not permit them to come in again.

Unlike most of the Boer generals, De Wet has believed in treating his people with a certain amount of straightforward candor. He has openly said that he is well aware what must be the upshot of the war, but has simply expressed his intention of giving the English as much trouble as possible. At Potchefstroom, shortly before the entry of General Hart's brigade, he addressed a meeting and said that he could not stop the English from coming in, but he and his men would get out on to the veldt again and amid the kopjes play their old game—harassing the invader and waiting for an opportunity when a small party can be attacked with the prospect of success. Here again the man's better qualities came out. They were warring, he said, against the British soldiers and not against the defenseless British inhabitants of the country. Among them he had many of his best friends, and he asked those around him not to molest the British people who had remained in Potchefstroom as neutrals—not to molest them nor to injure or destroy their goods. The appeal did little good, however. The riffraff of the country, the men of no nationality, who recognize no leaders, were not going to let such an opportunity pass them by. De Wet is credited with having occasionally made some rather caustic remarks at our expense. Thus, anent the corps to which I have the honor to belong: "I don't trouble about the yeomanry. I can always catch them when I want to!" This of course was a mere piece of braggadocio (the yeomanry must have given him a rather lively time in June and July), but there was just that grain of truth in it which caused the humor to be rather unpalatable to those whom it concerned.

It is quite a mistake to suppose that De Wet, in his rapid flights and doublings, had taken all his force with him. On the contrary, he has never had the same set of men with him long, barring perhaps a handful of stalwarts who have fought hard from the early days of the war. He has found the pursuers hot on his track; he has broken up his force and fled. Safe away, he has picked up a few men here, a few men there and so got together a considerable party once more, and this the power of the man's magnetic personality and the glamour which his exploits have shed over his name have enabled him to do again and yet again. But his force is dwindling, and all his toil can avail him little in the end. A bold and cunning guerrilla leader he has shown himself to be, but what has he accomplished? He has got away times out of number very cleverly; has shown himself an adept at getting out of a tight place. And that is really all. He has never shown himself to be a general; more, he has never attempted anything in which great generalship could come into play. His line of conduct in these latter days in encouraging his men to a resistance which he knows is futile is criminal. He shows himself here in his true colors as a guerrilla leader pure and simple, albeit as a man he is not without his redeeming qualities. And as such he will probably be given, in days to come, a passing notice by the historian if, indeed, his name, like that of many a guerrilla chief who had his little day, be not altogether swallowed up in the mists of oblivion.

Rest House For Farmers.

Senator J. H. Stout has made a proposition to donate to Menomonee, Wis., a fine two story building, 21 by 48 feet, fitted with steam heat, a bathroom, toilet rooms, closets, etc., as a farmers' rest room, providing the citizens will maintain it, says the Chicago Times-Herald. The proposition has been accepted. The building will be erected next spring. The building will be in charge of a competent person, and its use as a lunchroom, bath, toilet and rest room will be free to farmers. Reading matter will be supplied.

His Welcome.

Whenever the emperor of China makes up his mind to return to Peking, says the Omaha Bee, the powers will see to it that a fire is built in his room and the furniture dusted, if he will only notify them of his coming.

CAPTURE OF SHIELDS.

American Officer's Thrilling Experience In the Philippines.

AMBUSHED BY THE FILIPINOS.

One of the Captors Was Going to Cut His Hand Off to Secure the Rings He Wore—He and His Band Threatened With Death For More Than a Month.

Captain Devereaux Shields of the Twenty-ninth infantry, U. S. V., who returned to San Francisco the other day on the transport Hancock, has been invalided home because of two wounds received in a fight with Filipinos.

With 52 men he left Santa Cruz, on the island of Marinduque, on Sept. 11 last to reconnoiter the island. They went 24 miles up the river and after routing some Filipinos started back to Santa Cruz. They entered ambush in defile and were fired on by about 250 men with rifles, who were supported by about 2,000 with bolos, says the New York Sun. Their position was such that there was nothing to do but retreat, and this was done under heavy fire for four miles. The soldiers were protected by overhanging cliffs and received little punishment. Captain Shields in telling of the engagement said:

"When the first fire came, I received a ball through the shoulder and grew weak from loss of blood. After we had fought for about four miles another ball struck me in the neck and passed out of my mouth. I fell unconscious, but soon recovered and gave the order for the command to fight its way back to the station. I told them that, as I was nothing but an impediment, they should leave me with a man from the hospital corps and get out. I dropped behind a rice stack and told one of the men to raise the white flag. The insurrectos did not recognize the flag and continued to fire at us. The men fought their way back a short distance and were then surrounded and had to surrender or be killed.

"Afterward insurrectos came to me, and one of them robbed me of all my things. He tore the chain and locket from my neck and tried to tear the rings from my fingers. My hand was so swollen by the wound in my shoulder that he could not get them off, and he was just going to cut off the hand when I made him understand that I could take the rings off. After he had finished his robbing another man came and was just going to shoot me when I saw a hand and arm come forward and knock up the gun.

"Immediately after the fight we were kept in native hovels for 12 days, and then we were started on a march over the mountains, through dense forests and across rivers, compelled to sleep in mud and rain and getting only the dirtiest water with which to wash our wounds. This continued until about Oct. 12, when we were told orders had been given to turn us over to the Americans. I wrote to General Hare, and he agreed to meet us and take us. We were taken to Buena Vista and there turned over to the general.

"Twice during the time we were being taken through the mountains insurrecto soldiers wanted to kill all of us, but were restrained by their officers. Once we were lying in a hut in the morning when we heard a terrible clamor outside, and one of the guards came in and told us that the soldiers wanted to kill us. Later officers came and told us our trouble was over.

"One other time when Americans were chasing them closely the Filipinos wanted to kill our whole party and would have done so had the Americans reached us."

POISON IN CORNSTALKS.

Cattle In Many Parts of South Dakota Dying From a Strange Disease.

Cattle are dying all over South Dakota because of some hidden poison in cornstalks, and it is a question whether it is safe for human beings to eat cornmeal made from this season's corn, says a Yankton dispatch to the Chicago Inter Ocean. It is the general custom to turn cattle into the fields after the corn has been husked that they may eat the stalks, which are ordinarily very nutritious. Cattle fatten rapidly upon them.

This year, however, there is a poison in some of the fields, and cattle turned into them die in great agony within ten hours after having eaten any of the stalks. Four carloads of hides from cattle that have died from this poison were shipped from Davis last week. Men who have worked in the fields say that after a few hours' husking their gloves become discolored with a green slime, which has a sickening odor.

An American Marine Got $42,000 In China.

A letter just received at Geneva, O., by R. H. Hoskins from his son, Clarence J. Hoskins, who is at Alongpo, Philippine Islands, says that the American marines who participated in the expedition into China fared well. One of the marines succeeded in getting about $42,000 in gold. When the fact became known to his commander, he was reprimanded for having so much on his person. At the first opportunity he deserted and has not since been heard from. Another marine got $1,100 and forwarded it to the United States.

Penny-in-the-slot Electric Light.

The penny-in-the-slot system of distributing gas through the poorer districts of London, England, has been so successful that attempts are now being made to supply electric light in the same way.

VALUABLE PAPYRI FOUND.

A Missing Gospel's Pages Being Examined In Strassburg Library.

An interesting papyrus is now being examined at the Strassburg library, says a London cable dispatch to the Chicago Inter Ocean. It was purchased in a fragmentary condition from Cairo merchants early in 1899 and has only proved of first importance. According to German Egyptologists and theological savants, the fragments are pages of a missing gospel which was rejected as uncanonical in the third century, but widely accepted in the second. The papyrus dates from the fifth century, but the character of the Greek words which are textually reproduced proves that the original manuscript belongs to the second century. An interesting feature is the very close connection apparently existing between it and the logia of Christ, the recovery of which three years ago caused a sensation. It is suggested that both are practically pages of the same manuscript—viz. the version of the gospel according to the Egyptians.

As the result of five years' work another fine papyrus roll in a British museum has just been published. It was written between 70 and 80 A. D. and is a collection of folk legends current in Egypt at that time. The hero of the stories is Siosiris, son of Khamuas, priest of Memphis. Many of the passages suggest that it is an adaptation of the story of Christ as told by his disciples, and, if so, it is certainly the earliest record known, being less than 20 years after the introduction of Christianity into Egypt by St. Mark in 67 A. D. Siosiris was a miraculous child. His mother's name was revealed to his father in a dream, in which these words were spoken to him: "His name shall be Siosiris, for he shall do many marvels in Egypt."

He is described as being great, big and strong. He went to school, rivaled the scribe who taught and began to talk to the scribes in the house of life. All the land wondered at him, saying, "Behold the boy who reached 12 years of age and there was no scribe in Memphis who could equal him in reading, writing and magic!"

Siosiris takes his father to hades, where the cycles in the land of death are described. Here also are many stories of Jewish Christian origin—for example, the story of the rich man and Lazarus. The doctrine of future punishment, not found in Egyptian rituals, is here clearly stated. Later is an account of a contest between Siosiris and the magicians of Ethiopia, which is strangely reminiscent of the story of Moses. One magician says, "Cast my spell upon Egypt and cause the people to pass three days and nights without seeing light." Another adds, "As a sign thy water shall be the color of blood, the flood shall turn color, and heaven shall be the color of blood."

Even the story of Moses and the bulrushes is given. One magician rebukes the other as follows: "Art thou not Hor, the son of Negress, whom I saved in the reeds of Ra?"

MUSKRAT FEAST.

Baltimore Clubmen Pronounce It as Palatable as Terrapin.

A "muskrat supper" is the latest gastronomic innovation at the University club, famed for such wrinkles, says the Baltimore Sun. Periodically an informal supper is held at the club at which one or more culinary curiosities form the chief articles of diet, and the other night the muskrat occupied the place of honor at such a supper.

The lowly muskrat as an article of diet was suggested by Professor Powhatan Clarke, but it was noted that some urgent business prevented his attendance at the banquet. Nevertheless under the skillful manipulation of the club steward, John A. Biddle, the muskrat was declared by those present to be a most toothsome delicacy, almost if not quite equal to Maryland's famous bird, the diamond back terrapin, and much superior to the swifter, not to say more beautiful, rabbit.

The festive board was ornamented with whole muskrats enveloped in hard aspic jelly, with tail rampant, with fish in mouth and with tusk and whiskers in plain view. As a spur to the appetite they were declared a success. Steward Biddle had the famous animal prepared in three styles, the Maryland or Eastern Shore style, in which he is stewed in his own gravy; the Virginia style, split and broiled whole, like a chicken, and the New Jersey style, in which he is roasted whole.

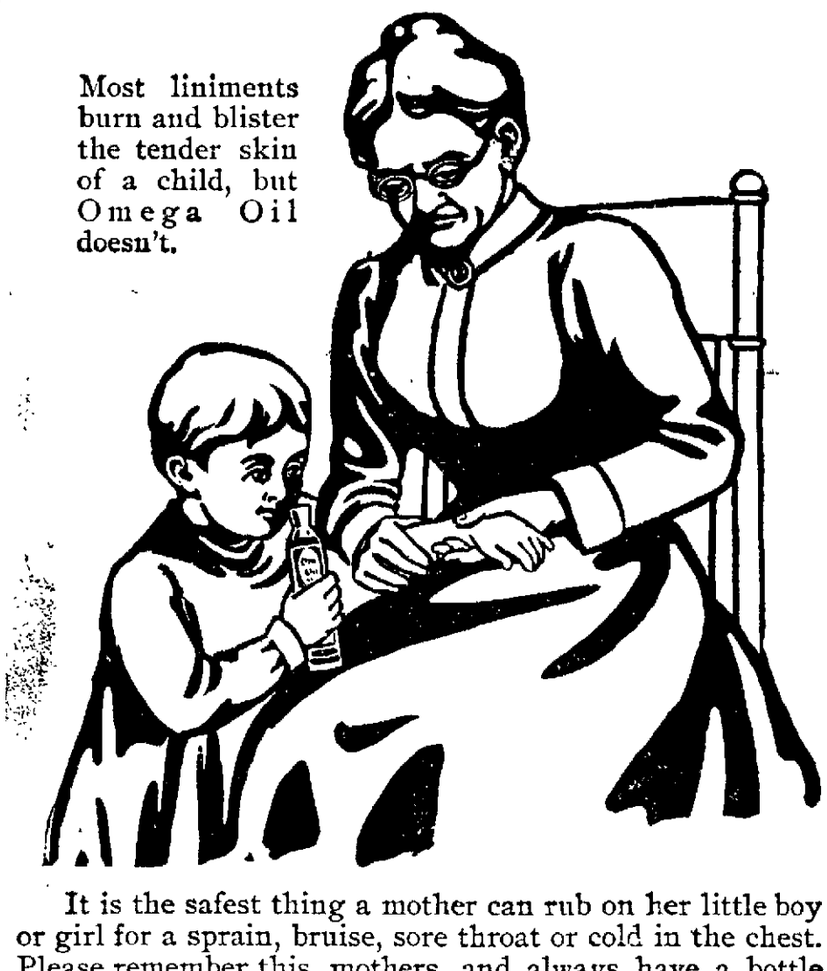
Germany Cannot Feed Itself.

An article in the official Reichsanzeiger of Berlin, based on the official statistics of the German empire, convincingly proves that German agriculture is incapable of meeting the home consumption of corn, meat etc., and that 29.6 per cent of wheat, 8.1 per cent of rye, 30.9 per cent of barley and 6.2 of oats must be imported into Germany for that purpose, as well as one-twentieth part of the meat required in Germany. Moreover, nearly five pounds of lard and tallow per head have been imported during each of the last five years. All this shows that the state of German agriculture is far from being satisfactory.

Old Masonic Emblems Found.

At the annual meeting of Acacia lodge of Freemasons the other night in Greenwich, Conn., Frederick Mead of New York presented to the lodge two pillars of mahogany, inlaid with Masonic emblems in oak, which are a century and a quarter old, says the New York Times. They are hand carved and were in use in Union lodge at Greenwich in 1775. That lodge is now in existence in Stamford. The pillars are 18 inches high and were found recently in the rafters in the attic in the Israel Putnam cottage by a carpenter looking for leaks. Mrs. Mead consented to let Acacia lodge have them.

Omega Oil



Most liniments burn and blister the tender skin of a child, but Omega Oil doesn't.

It is the safest thing a mother can rub on her little boy or girl for a sprain, bruise, sore throat or cold in the chest. Please remember this, mothers, and always have a bottle of Omega Oil in the house. It will cure the aches and pains of the entire family, and relieve a great amount of suffering every year. It is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for.

If your dealer refuses to supply you with this wonderful Swiss green liniment, the Omega Chemical Co., 257 Broadway, New York, will mail you a bottle prepaid for 50c. in cash, money order or stamps. 747

Dr. H. Lester Kutchin

EX-U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him **Free of Charge** and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits his town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats **no acute diseases,** but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **12,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as **incurable,** some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., etc., and, in fact, **all long-standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that **Dr. Kutchin** is stopping at a place, **crowds gather to consult him,** and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a **wonderful gift** for anyone to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz.: he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatitis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. **Consultation free and strictly confidential.** Absolute cures guaranteed in curable cases. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as has baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies, **Dr. Kutchin** quickly cures, Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polyboid Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had **a whole life** of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and **graduating** with the **highest honors,** he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; **expending thousands of dollars** improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

Latest Discoveries and Improvements.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember,** every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.**

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method.

Free Examination of the Urine—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.

Persons unskillfully treated by **ignorant pretenders** who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

☞ Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps inclosed answered free. Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. **Tape Worms** removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE

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MOVE TO SEBRING.

Farmers' M'f'g Company Will Leave June 1.

A SITE AND BUILDINGS.

The Ambitious New Town of Eastern Ohio Agrees to Give the Feed Cutter Company Almost Everything It Will Need—Smith Will Not Make a Chainless Wheel This Year—Other Industrial News.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' Manufacturing Company was held Saturday, at which it was decided to accept a proposition from the people of Sebring, O., who agree to donate a site and erect buildings suitable for the company's purpose absolutely without cost to the concern. Among the stockholders of the Farmers' Company are B. F. James, J. F. Hall and J. V. Newlin, of this city.

"We will move our machinery and belongings to Sebring on or about June 1, 1901," said an officer of the company today. "By that time all the buildings will be complete. We considered quite a number of propositions from towns that wanted our works. It has been just a year since we purchased the building formerly used as a boiler shop by the Rogers brothers, in North West street. We equipped the building with all necessary machinery, but hardly had we gotten the shop into operation before we discovered that our shop facilities were entirely inadequate to meet the increasing demand for our goods. We have employed from 18 to 27 men in the past season. At Sebring we will employ from 40 to 65 men. Our proposed factory at Sebring will be 50x175 feet, one-half of which will be two stories high and made entirely of brick. In addition to this we will have a modern brick foundry, 50x60, and a large ware room."

NO CHAINLESS WHEELS.

J. L. Smith, the South Mill street manufacturer of bicycles, says that he has abandoned his plan of putting a chainless machine on the market in the spring. "The chainless is not a success commercially," said Mr. Smith today, "for the reason that it cannot be manufactured cheaply enough. If we could put up a chainless for the same money as the other kind, of course only the chainless would be sold. But it costs almost double the chained kind. People want a wheel as cheaply as possible—something that will last just one season. The average rider likes a new wheel every season."

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

Seventy Applicants Appear Before the County Board.

Seventy applicants for teachers' certificates appeared before the board of county examiners Saturday, at the Canton high school. The following is a list of examination questions:

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT.

Draw a map showing the states that have been formed from the Northwest territory, and number the states in the order of admission.

Gettysburg—What? When? Why? Effects?

What is required of a candidate for the residency as to age, citizenship, and residence? For how many terms may the same person be elected to the presidency?

How does a judge of the supreme court receive his office? How long is the term of office?

In what administration did the following events occur: Louisiana Purchase, War of 1812, Florida Purchase, Mexican war, adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment?

For what were the following named persons noted: John Winthrop, Roger Williams, Ericsson, Cyrus W. Field, Robert Fulton?

Name some of the results of Whitney's great invention.

Name the principal events in the administration of the twenty-fifth President of the United States.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Define anatomy, physiology.

What is an antiseptic? An anaesthetic?

Name the organs of excretion.

How does a body grow?

Name five ways in which those who do not use alcoholic drinks excel those who do.

How may we have healthy respiratory organs?

Name the vital organs.

Give some tests of cell life.

ARITHMETIC.

In teaching arithmetic what two things should the instructor aim to secure? What should be the nature of the first lessons in arithmetic? What special ends must the teacher have in view in the primary work?

Explain clearly, and illustrate, the rule for dividing one fraction by another.

A rectangular solid 4 feet long, 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick, contains 24 cubic feet. Show how this result is obtained. Make it clear that, in every step, the multiplier is an abstract number and the product is of the same kind as the multiplicand.

How many quarts of water will fill a circular vessel whose inside dimensions are 20 inches across the top, 15 inches across the bottom, and 6 inches deep?

A dealer sold an article for $8.10, and lost 10 per cent. At what selling price would he have gained 10 per cent?

What fraction of a round log of uniform thickness is the largest squared stick which can be cut out of it? Express the result decimally.

Illustrate the following by original examples: (a) Given the final quotient of a continued division and the several divisors, to find the dividend. (b) Given the sum and difference of two numbers, to find the numbers.

GEOGRAPHY.

Define isobar and isotherm.

What is dew? Cloud?

For what is the Colorado river noted?

Show how man is utilizing the forces of nature.

What city is most noted for the production of flour? Of cotton fabrics? Of shoes? Of furniture?

At what times of the month do tides rise highest? Why?

With Canton as the center, indicate by a drawing the distance and direction of Massillon, Alliance, Sparta and Hartville.

Locate Glasgow, Moscow, Melbourne and Leon.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Define phrase. How do you classify phrases? Under your classification what determines the class to which a phrase belongs?

Define clause. How do you classify clauses? Under your classification what determines the class to which a clause belongs?

What is meant by the syntax of a word? What by the etymology?

By the use of a dictionary what can be learned of a word? Name the most complete dictionary.

How is the possessive case formed? What part of the rule is difficult of application?

Give an example of the adjective use of a noun. Of the adverbial use.

Is the use of three genders, or the use of four, more convenient? Why?

Diagram: God gives thee youth BUT once; KEEP, THEN, the childlike heart that will His Kingdom be.

Parse capitalized words in the above sentence.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

The examiners heartily recommend the Ohio Teachers' Reading Circle to the teachers of the county. It is expected that the teachers shall be readers of pedagogical books and educational journals.

Define attention and interest.

What is meant by the correlation of studies?

State the main purpose of recitation.

What kinds of literature are interesting to children?

Give an example of deductive reasoning.

Name two objects of school punishment.

What is a natural incentive to study?

Do you favor state normal schools? Why?

SPELLING.

Proceed, dilapidated, diminutive, existence, parallel, unconscious, Britain, brilliant, creatures, temperament, finally, primitive, callous, exhilaration, losing, occurred, persuade, receivable, separate, discipline, wholesale, salaries, Solomon, Isaac, economy, syndicate, artillery, Burgoyne, peaceable, nucleus, microbes, occipital, wizard.

GLORIES OF THE WEST.

Senator Shoup's Predictions of Its Future in the New Century.

United States Senator George L. Shoup of Idaho is one of the most distinguished of the little group of western pioneers now living who are prominent in public life. Senator Shoup is a Pennsylvanian who went west 50 years ago. He participated in the organization of Colorado as a territory and was the last territorial governor of Idaho. In speaking briefly of the development of the mighty west and its future in the coming century Senator Shoup said to a Philadelphia Press reporter recently:

"During the coming century the transmississippi country will become the industrial region of the United States just as it is now the agricultural. Nobody who has not lived beyond the Mississippi for half a century can appreciate the wonderful strides civilization has made during this period in that region. The history of its exploration and development is the romance of the century. Out of the practically unknown region of 75 years ago have sprung cities and towns. It is well called the golden west, for it has added more to the wealth of the world in precious metals than any other region beneath the sun in a similar period.

"When I went west, it was in a wagon train. Today transcontinental railways carry passengers in palace cars over mountain and across desert waste. The most prosperous railroads in the United States in recent years have been our western roads. They are penetrating everywhere, and everywhere they go cities and towns spring up beside them.

"The growth of our territory in and beyond the Pacific has called for more steamships. The open door in China will call for still more. With this will come an increased demand for our manufactures, which capital will find can be produced cheaper beyond the Mississippi than east of it. Irrigation is making the desert to blossom like the rose. Millions of acres of hitherto unproductive land have been brought under cultivation by this process. And it is going on and will go on until every acre worth cultivating yields to the plow or the industry of the vine dresser.

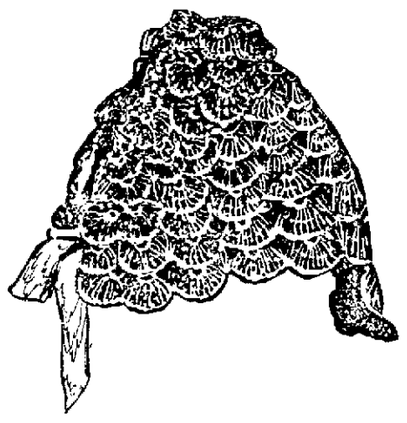
"Our educational institutions in the west are on a par with those of the east. They have equal facilities and endowments and lack nothing but the tradition of age. With a great domain still available for home seekers, the coming century will see the west become the granary of the world and a mighty hive of industry."

Read the "want" columns daily.

A CROCHET HEAD WRAP.

Soft, Warm and Convenient—How to Shape and Fold It.

For this pretty head wrap are required three ounces of split zephyr, three yards of ribbon about an inch wide in some suitable color and a bone crochet hook, No. 9. Make a chain of 4 stitches and join into a circle. Into this work 24 long crochet stitches; join. Second round—miss 3 stitches, and work 9 long between the third and fourth stitches of the preceding round; miss 3, work 1 double crochet (D C) through both loops of the stitch between the sixth and seventh of last round; work thus to the end of the round. Third round—*, miss 3 of the 9 long in last round and work 6 long between the third and fourth stitch, 6 long between the sixth and seventh, miss 3, work 1 D C. Repeat from * three times. Fourth round—*, miss 3, work 6 long, miss 3, work 6 long between the two groups of 6 long in last round. To form a corner, miss 3, 6 long, miss 3, 1 D C over the 1 D C of last round and repeat from * three times. The last three rounds form the pattern, the corners being, as directed, worked differently in each round, the groups of 6 long and 1 D C being of course increased at each side. After the fourteenth round work 3 chain and



A SOFT, WARM HEAD WRAP.

1 D C on to the top of each long stitch just made before working the next. This finishes the square. To shape the cap, fold the square almost in half, from the front to the back, cornerwise, lay a piece of ribbon 1½ yards long between the fold across the other two corners; then take the first corner and fold it once more, so that it forms a point to rest on the forehead. Fasten the double fold on the top of the head with a small bow and secure the strings at each corner.

Apron Lace.

Make a chain of 24 stitches, says The Ladies' World in giving this useful lace pattern:

First.—Shell in third stitch of chain. Chain 3, fasten by slip stitch in seventh stitch of chain. Chain 3, shell in tenth stitch. Chain 7, shell in seventeenth stitch. Chain 3, fasten by slip stitch in twenty-first stitch of chain. Chain 3, shell in twenty-fourth stitch.

Second.—Chain 3, shell in shell. Chain 7, shell in shell, double in each stitch of chain 7, shell in shell. Chain 7, shell in shell.

Third.—Chain 3, shell in shell. Chain 3, fasten by slip stitch in fourth stitch of chain. Chain 3, shell in shell. Chain 7, shell in shell. Chain 3, fasten by slip stitch in fourth stitch of chain. Chain 3, shell in shell.

Fourth.—Same as second row.

Fifth.—Same as third row after the last shell is made. Chain 5, fasten to the shell on fourth row. Turn and double crochet into the chain thus made 16 times.

Sixth.—Same as second row.

Seventh.—Same as third row until scallop is reached, double between first and second doubles of previous row. Chain 1, double crochet again between second and third, and so on around, then turn; double crochet in first open space. Chain 3, double crochet in next around again.

Eighth.—Same as second row.

Ninth.—Same as third row in scallop, shell in each open space, shell in shell back again.

Tenth.—Same as second row.

This completes one scallop.

Notes From The Jewelers' Circular.

A bracelet of yellow gold rope ending in gold balls and with cabochons of turquoise quartz set upon it at intervals is as pretty as it is old.

Colored stones, especially turquoises and emeralds, are of frequent appearance in combs and coiffure ornaments.

Numerous bangles, both plain and heavily embossed, are seen.

Some flexible bracelets are now made of rows of chain passed through half a dozen gem set slides, much after the style of necklaces.

The "tag" fashion is quite in evidence in dress. Silver tags finish the ends of a folded satin belt, worn with the wonderful empire gown of one of the October brides.

To Whiten the Throat.

What to do with the throat and neck that have become brown as a berry in the semi low cut dresses of summer is a problem when the season of decolletage is again in full sway, but one sufferer says they can be whitened by using every night and morning the following paste: One ounce of honey, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, six drops of oil of bitter almonds, the whites of two eggs and enough oatmeal to form a paste. Spread this on a rag and wrap round the throat.

For Tired Feet.

Continual standing strains every muscle and causes far more fatigue than walking. Nothing rests and relieves this fatigue like soaking in warm water to which a little salt has been added and rubbing with a coarse towel until the feet are in a healthy glow. Corns and callouses rarely fail to yield to a continued course of vaseline well rubbed in every night before going to bed.

No External Symptoms.

The blood may be in bad condition, yet with no external signs, no skin eruption or sores to indicate it. The symptoms in such cases being a variable appetite, poor digestion, an indescribable weakness and nervousness, loss of flesh and a general run-down condition of the system—clearly showing the blood has lost its nutritive qualities, has become thin and watery. It is in just such cases that S. S. S. has done some of its quickest and most effective work by building up the blood and supplying the elements lacking to make it strong and vigorous.

"My wife used several bottles of S. S. S. as a blood purifier and to tone up a weak and emaciated system, with very marked effect by way of improvement. "We regard it a great tonic and blood purifier."—J. F. DUFF, Princeton, Mo.

SSS is the greatest of all tonics, and you will find the appetite improves at once, strength returns, and nervousness vanishes as new rich pure blood once more circulates through all parts of the system.

S. S. S. is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known. It contains no minerals whatever. Send for our free book on blood and skin diseases and write our physicians for any information or advice wanted. No charge for medical advice.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

A CARD

My nephew, Frederick D. Putnam, will assume general charge of my office on the 26th inst. Call upon him to learn of the best bargains in real estate, especially eligible building sites.

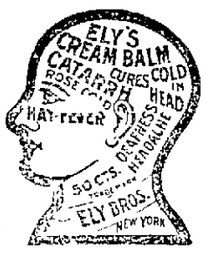
JAMES R. DUNN,

Stone Block.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.



Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

OUR ANNUAL JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE of Hats, Caps, Mitters Gloves, Underwear, Shirts, Etc., Etc.

It will pay you if in need of anything in our line. First-Class Goods—no Junk Stuff.

DOLL'S Hat, Glove and Shirt Store.
4 E. Main St.

A MORMON DISCOVERY.

Relics of Mexican Cities Said to Confirm Church Traditions.

PARTY GOING SOUTH TO CHILE.

College President and Twenty-four Students From Provo, Utah, Will Devote Three Years to an Extensive Trip—Beliefs and Claims of the Mormons.

And now the Mormons claim that scientific exploration has resulted in the finding of evidence which sustains the traditions and beliefs of their church, says the New York World.

The Mormons believe the Nephites to have been the first inhabitants of the western hemisphere. Benjamin Cluff, president of the Brigham Young college at Provo, Utah, and 24 students left Utah early in the fall on a three years' trip. After going through Mexico and Central America the party will travel through South America as far as Chile. Professor Cluff has written a letter to a friend at Phenix, A. T., in which he says his party has already made important antiquarian discoveries.

Many prehistoric ruins have been examined and evidences unearthed which tend to uphold the Mormon traditions. In the southern part of the state of Durango, Mexico, they found the remains of what appeared to have once been a city of great size, and in the largest ruin dug out a stone casket in which were found hieroglyphics which correspond with those in the brass tablets said to have been found in New York and which were translated into the Book of Mormon.

Further excavations revealed a burial place, where a large number of human bones were found, some of the skeletons in an excellent state of preservation. Stone tablets were found marked in such a manner and with such figures as are found on the Painted Rocks in Arizona.

In one large chamber, isolated from the others, they found a great stone casket in which were the bones of what had been a very large man, and in the stone were engraved figures tending to show that the deceased was a ruler among his people. A large pile of tablets, probably records of his reign, were at the rear of the casket and many of them will be sent north for examination by expert antiquarians.

According to Mormon traditions, Lehi and Ishmael, accompanied by their families, left Jerusalem about 600 B. C., built boats and sailed toward this continent, landing in what is now called Chile. Lehi had two sons, Nephi and Laman. Nephi was obedient, and Laman was troublesome. The party grew, and two factions settled around the two sons as leaders. Finally the race numbered many thousands and built cities in South America. Gradually coming north, cities were established in Central America, Mexico, Arizona and New Mexico.

The two factions waged war for several centuries, and about 400 A. D. the Nephites were exterminated by the Lamanites, from whom the American Indians have descended. Moroni, the last of the Nephites, buried the records of his people, on a brass plate, in the hill Cumorah, in New York state, and an angel revealed these plates to Joseph Smith, who based the Book of Mormon on these records.

By finding in the ruins of Central and South American cities evidences that they were built by descendants of Lehi the Mormons hope to give to the world a proof that the Book of Mormon is what the Latter Day Saints claim it to be—a true history of the first people who inhabited this hemisphere.

New Alpine Tunnel.

One of the recent enterprises in Alpine mountain engineering projects is to run a tunnel under Mont Blanc so that a line connecting St. Didier and Chamonix can be operated, says the New York Post. The Val d'Aosta railway now has an extension to St Didier, while there is a branch of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean line which is carried into the Chamonix valley. The plan has been proposed by an Italian engineer, M. Cedale, and it is said that of the 16 kilometers of connecting line there would be 13 kilometers of tunnel with a maximum elevation of 1,000 meters. It is proposed to employ the water power found on the other side of the mountain in abundance to generate electricity to operate the line.

At the Century's End.

BRITANNIA TO COLUMBIA.

Daughter and uncrowned sister queen and friend!
The year wanes, and with that the hundred years.
Now on thy brow the centuries descend:
On mine the frost and sunlight, triumphs, tears,
Leave trace of many. Look! What silvered locks
Mingle with gold under my diadem,
While the fair braids, unfluttered by all shocks,
Shine hyacinthine. Great land, fasten them,
Fearless, with fresh stars 'neath thy Phrygian cap.
I send thee motherly kiss and benison.
Love me or love me not, hap what may hap,
My pride and prayers watch thy bright course begun:
Thou dost uphold the lessons learned from me
And speak'st my Shakespeare's speech. God go with thee!

COLUMBIA TO BRITANNIA.

Mother, I send thy proud kiss back to thee
By subtler wire than whatsoever ties
Thy shores and mine beneath the severing sea,
The bond of breed, of kindred blood that flies
Glad to my cheek at this thy salutation.
I have been self willed, I shall be again,
But thine to me is not another nation.
My knee, not wont to bend, today is fain
To make thee courtesy for all thine ages
For that same reverend silver in thine hair,
For all thy famous worthies, statesmen, sages.
God go with thee! If this foes too much dare,
I think we shall no more be kept asunder
Than two great clouds in heaven that hold the thunder

—Sir Edwin Arnold in Independent.

China Will Remember.

The Chinese have good memories, and long after the present troubles are settled, says the Indianapolis Journal, they will remember that the United States was the only one of the powers that honestly strove to preserve the integrity of China

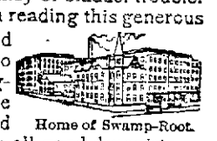
DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Wanted—A Husband!

Must be strong and never have a lame back—Dr. Rankin's Kidney Tablets stop the pain at once and cure permanently.

Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, Massillon

BUY THE GENUINE
SYRUP OF FIGS
... MANUFACTURED BY ...
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
NOTE THE NAME.

THE BEE HIVE THE BEE HIVE

Jackets and Suits

Reduced to Surprising Prices.

$7.50

Jackets from the new styles and colors, sold from $8 50 to $12.75.

$10.00

Jackets assorted from the new styles that sold at $13.00 to $25.00.

$3.49

Jackets, odd sizes from lines that sold at from $5.00 to $12.50.

$1.25

Jackets for children. An assortment at this reduced closing price.

$5.00

Suits, All sizes in this lot with Jackets lined throughout.

$6.98

Suits—Standard values in all sizes and colors at this price.

The Art Linen Department

is now located in the west aisle on the second floor, where it has more room for displays, etc. The department will hereafter be in charge of **Mrs. Lizzie Espenhied** who is an artist in fancy needlework. **Mrs. Espenhied** will give lessons every afternoon in Embroidering and Art Needlework. She also does designing and stamping. She comes to us well recommended and we request an inspection of her Art Needlework Displays in this second floor department.

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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THE INDEPENDENT

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

91 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 50.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Eshaay's Book Store, Hamperin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

UNION LABEL

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1901.

At the risk of their lives two members of the Massillon fire department saved the valuable property adjoining the burning flour mill this morning. One of these men was nearly killed during the performance of duty at another big fire which occurred about two years ago. Massillon may not be strictly up to date as regards its fire fighting apparatus, but no fault can be found with its firemen.

The action of General MacArthur in ordering the deportation to Guam of twenty-six Filippino insurgent leaders is a wise one. It is said to have come as a thunder bolt to the insurgents and that their sympathizers feel that a climax is approaching. The average rebel leader dreads obscurity as much as he does death. The indications are that there will be a general stampede to enter the American lines and take the oath of allegiance.

The general railroad earnings of the country for December show a gain of 8.9 per cent. over 1899 and 19 per cent. over 1898, many of the most noted increases coming from roads running through territories in which there were said to be comparative crop failures. All trustworthy indications continue to point to an exceeding prosperity and high level of values in the country for an indefinite time to come. These evidences grow stronger every day and are no longer disputed by those who as late as a month ago were predicting a falling off in general trade.

The action of the senate in delaying the passage of the army reorganization bill will probably cost the United States nearly a million and a half dollars. That the House is not a party to obstruction is shown by the fact that the bill passed there immediately and was at once sent to the senate, where, in spite of the declaration of the secretary of war that delay would mean embarrassment to the government, obstinate adherence to matters of detail and discussion of features argued during the last session of congress continue to hinder the administration in the discharge of its duty and day by day are adding to the liabilities of the government.

ARMOUR'S CHARACTERISTIC SAYINGS.

"I have a little religion, but no politics. I am a plain business man."

"No general can fight his battles alone. He must depend upon his lieutenants, and his success depends upon his ability to select the right man for the right place."

"How much am I worth? Ask my wife."

"Most men talk too much. Much of my success has been due to keeping my mouth shut."

"The young man who wants to marry happily should pick out a good mother and marry one of her daughters—any one will do."

"Good men are not cheap."

"There is no such thing as luck."

"Capital can do nothing without brains to direct it."

"This is the country of the young."

"An American boy counts one long before his time to vote."

A CENTURY OF PROTECTION.

This week's American Economist contains an industrial review of the nineteenth century which discloses our most remarkable growth and development in all fields of endeavor. The writer shows that our prosperity has been so identified with protection as to make the former in every instance the sequence of the latter. The tariff laws of the century are given in full and their effects upon our commerce and trade are succinctly stated. The review shows not only that our periods of prosperity have been during the years when a protective tariff has been in force, but that the creation of our important industries dates from the year when an adequate duty was laid on the product of these industries. The writer concludes his review as follows:

"What greater tribute to an economic principle; what greater vindication of a national system of legislation; what greater proof of the wisdom of a protective tariff could there be than the results of the nineteenth century in the United States? We have victoriously waged two great foreign wars. We have waged one of the greatest civil wars ever known to mankind. We have freed millions of slaves. We have welcomed to our free institutions 20,000,000 of foreigners. We have sold abroad over $33,000,000,000 worth of our products of agriculture and manufacture. We have accumulated over $100,000,000,000 of wealth. From an almost insignificant republic we have grown to be the greatest nation on earth in wealth, in production and consumption."

THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

In the early censuses the basis of apportionment, i. e., the number of inhabitants corresponding to each representative, was first fixed, and the number of representatives was obtained by dividing the population by it, giving an additional representative for each fractional remainder greater than one-half. In later years, i. e, including and since 1850, the practice has been different, the number of representatives being first fixed, and the basis of apportionment being derived therefrom.

Comparing the results under the old and the new methods, it is seen that fourteen states are differently affected by the two different methods, while in all the others the results are the same. Vermont, Connecticut, Florida, Arkansas, Colorado, North Dakota and Washington each gain a representative under the old method, while under the new method none of these gains, but the gains are given to New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Texas. It is easily seen by the enumeration of these states that the populous states are the ones which gain under the new method, at the expense of small states. It is to be noted, furthermore, that while the basis of apportionment by this new method is not reduced in any State much below the assumed basis of 200,000, it is in some cases allowed to run far above. Thus, by the new method, the basis of representation in Vermont becomes 343,641, and in North Dakota 319,040. It seems, therefore, that by adopting the new method we should be imposing greater hardships on the small states than were imposed under the old method upon the other states, and involve even greater inequalities. These inequalities may be summed up easily. If we multiply the basis of apportionment, 200,000, by the number of representatives assigned to each state, subtract the product from the population of the state, and then add up the remainders without regard to sign, we find that the sum total of these differences by the old method, is, in round numbers, 868,000 less than by the new method.—Henry Gannett in the January Forum.

A PROTEST FROM A FARMER.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

It is certainly time to call a halt. I, as a taxpayer, am tired of sawing wood and keeping quiet. The mismanagement of our county officials on workhouse and bridges has been expensive and over $20,000 is the sum now reported of the costs above what they were to be. Yes, the investigation was all right of the Canal Fulton bridge by our prosecuting attorney, but the latter in his report does not really blame anybody and lets matters down easy. How much did the architect's work cost on the old stone bridge at Massillon? My guess is that alone cost nearly as much on the Fulton structure as did the whole of the Massillon bridge at the time it was built. Architect's work comes high on late modern improvements. But why was the Canal Fulton bridge not constructed on Mr. Hoover's plans? The only reason I know is that they were not modern enough for our elevated official commissioners who seem to have it in for us taxpayers. It does look to me as if the farmers are on a strike the way they are closing out in that line of business. There certainly is something wrong somewhere when our taxes are increasing and crops and prices decreasing. We farmers should get together, appoint a committee to investigate the proceedings of commissioners and workhouse directors, and give them due notice not to repeat any of their former actions or there certainly will be trouble.

TAXPAYER.

IN CAPE COLONY.

Kitchener Pays but Little Attention to the Invasion.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—[By Associated Press]—Advices from Capetown say that operations against the raiders who are roaming at will in the Dutch districts of Cape Colony are conducted on a large scale, but no active measures for following or heading off the invaders are reported. The indifference of Lord Kitchener to what is going on in the south is inexplicable, except on the theory that he considers it good discipline for the Cape Dutch to have practical experience in supplying the Boers with horses, clothing and foodstuffs without being paid for them, and that Cape Colony can be depended upon to repel the invaders without interruption of the campaign in the two new colonies.

BOERS NEAR KIMBERLY.

Residents of Vryburg Must be Taken South.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—[By Associated Press]—Advices from Capetown say it is reported that the Boers have reached Sutherland and are within twenty miles of the village of Piquetburg. The country around Kimberly is being cleared of poplar, live stock and fur stuff. A commando of one hundred and fifty looted a cattle farm seven miles from Kimberly. It is reported that all residents of Vryburg who are unable to supply themselves with provisions for two months must be brought south.

A MIDNIGHT FIRE.

M. Neal's Flour Mill Totally Destroyed.

ORIGIN IS NOT KNOWN.

Spontaneous Combustion is the Theory—Mr. Neal Estimates the Damage at Between $68,000 and $78,000—Insurance but Third of the Loss—Firemen Saved the Elevator Which Contained Thousands of Bushels of Wheat—Great Quantities of Flour and Wheat in Mill Destroyed.

The flour mill of M. Neal, in South Canal street, was totally destroyed by fire early Tuesday morning. The mill was an immense four-story brick building, and was but recently equipped with the most modern flour-making machinery at an enormous cost. Mr. Neal says the building and machinery were valued at $48,000.

The contents, he states, represented between $20,000 and $30,000. Mr. Neal will be unable to estimate accurately the extent of the loss until he shall have learned the quantity and the condition of the wheat stored in the elevator. His insurance, he says, will not cover more than a third of the loss.

The elevator, a frame building, which stood near the mill, and which was completely filled with wheat, was saved through the excellent efforts of the firemen.

Early in the fight the firemen became convinced that they could not save the mill, so they put forth their efforts to protect the surrounding property. How effectively they worked is shown by the almost undamaged elevator building. Firemen Chris. Baatz and Gus. Theis did heroic work to save the structure. Axes in hand they climbed to its roof, and cut away the conveying shaft which connected it with the mill. Scarcely had the men completed this work before the heavy walls of the mill came down with a crash.

The alarm was turned in at 11:57 o'clock from box No. 21, near the works of Reed & Company. Henry Kriyer and Jacob Bouse, employes of Reed & Company, say that for two hours they smelled wood burning, and that several times they had made a tour of the works, thinking that the fire might be about the tanks. Finally one of them chanced to step where he could see the upper portion of the Neal mill. The windows were bright with light. Immediately an alarm was sent in. A few minutes later Councilman Jacoby, watchman at the works of W. H. Harrison & Company, noticed a light in the upper part of the mill. Almost at the same instant it disappeared. Soon, however, it reappeared. Then Mr. Jacoby telephoned to the Central engine house.

The stories of persons employed in the vicinity of the mill, who were aware of an odor of burning wood for some time before the fire was discovered, suggest that it had been burning for several hours before breaking out. That is the opinion of Fire Chief Andrew Burkle. The mill is equipped with automatic sprinkling devices, which as soon as the temperature of the place would reach the danger point, would be set into operation by the melting of the solder which held the water cocks. Mr. Burkle believes that the sprinklers had been throwing water for several hours. The fire, however, had such combustible material to feed upon that its operations were without effect other than to partially hold the fire in check. Mr. Jacoby's statement that the fire would disappear for a few minutes and then reappear indicates that the sprinklers were working.

Great difficulty was experienced in rousing the minute men, and some delay was caused at the fire by lack of men. But two minute men reported at the time the fire alarm was sounded. Chief Burkle sent Driver John Rigler to call out the Richville avenue company. Chief Burkle says it was 1 o'clock when it arrived. It was later still when the Kendal company reached the mill. The central firemen, with the few minute men on hand, laid four lines of hose in the first half hour. When the hose reels from Kendal and Richville avenue arrived three more streams were thrown. It was after 2 o'clock before Chief Burkle felt that the fire was under control. He said then that he considered all of the surrounding buildings, including the frame elevator, as no longer in danger.

The fire undoubtedly originated on the third floor. In what manner, will never be known. Spontaneous combustion is the theory. The firemen were prevented from working effectively in the beginning because of five or six railway cars which occupied the space at the north side of the mill, where the fire showed most plainly. The men were obliged to stand upon these cars, having no room to erect ladders. The switch engine finally arrived and removed the cars when it was too late.

The water pressure was low on one of the lines of hose. This condition, according to Superintendent Inman, of the Massillon Water Supply Company, was due to the fact that the four-inch pipe which fed the sprinkling apparatus led from the main tapped by this hydrant. Chief Burkle thinks that the sprinklers were in operation up to the time that the walls fell.

Some of the firemen had narrow escapes from being struck by the falling walls. None, however, were injured. Chief Burkle slipped upon an icy board, and, in falling, struck the thumb of his right hand in such a way as to severely sprain it.

The chief kept a force of men at work through the night and till late this morning, throwing water upon the great pile of debris, in which the fire smouldered for hours.

While the building was afire Mr. Neal entered the office, at the southwest corner of the mill, and with the assistance of some of the firemen, removed many of the more valuable portions of the contents. The books and valuable papers and documents were saved. No attempt was made to carry out the flour.

Between 1,600 and 1,800 sacks of flour, Mr. Neal said today, were stored on the second floor. There was also a large quantity on the first floor. There was wheat on all the floors.

Mr. Neal's mill was erected by the Pocock Milling Company. For several years Mr Neal operated the mill under lease. About a year and a-half ago he purchased the property, remodeling it and improving the equipment at a total cost of $14,000. Its capacity was 400 barrels a day.

The absence of wind while the fire was in progress assisted the firemen in getting the flames under control. In close proximity to the mill are the works of Reed & Company and the factory of the Ohio Table Company.

Mr. Neal today said he had not had time in which to consider whether or not he would rebuild. That was a matter, he stated, to come up after the fire insurance had been adjusted.

ELABORATE PLANS.

Knights of Columbus Now Ready for Institution.

OFFICERS ARE ELECTED.

Between 300 and 400 Are Expected to be Present at the Ceremonies—Mass and Degree Conferring in the Morning, Banquet in the Afternoon and Speeches and More Degrees in the Evening.

The recently organized Massillon Council of the Knights of Columbus, will be instituted on Sunday, January 27. The occasion will be marked by a celebration of the elaborate and costly kind. It is expected that there will be between 300 and 400 members of the order from other cities present. Among the cities which will be represented are Youngstown, Cleveland, Canton, Ashtabula, Cincinnati, Marietta, Dayton, Wellsville, East Liverpool, Akron, Sandusky, Zanesville, Wheeling and Newcastle, Pa.

W. A. Maline, of Youngstown, district supreme knight, will institute the lodge. On the morning of the institution the members of the lodge and their visitors will attend mass at one of the Catholic churches at 9 o'clock. At 10:30 o'clock the first and second lodge degrees will be conferred at the I. O. O. F. hall, in North Erie street. At 1:30 o'clock there will be a banquet at the Hotel Conrad, and at 5 o'clock the lodge members and visitors will again assemble in the hall, where the post prandial features of the day's programme will be carried out. At 6 o'clock the third degree will be conferred.

The officers of the Massillon council are: J. Albert Shaidnagle, grand knight; J. Edward Tordt, deputy grand knight; Edward Sibila, chancellor; Otto S. Siebold, recording secretary; Joseph V. Miller, financial secretary; Karl Sonnhalter, treasurer; George Fleming, lecturer; C. M. Whitman, advocate; W. J. Dunlap, warden; C. H. Mellon, inside guard; H. L. Pille, outside guard; L. J. Kerrigan, G. G. Paul, W. A. Sonnhalter, C. M. Whitman, Thomas P. Fleming, trustees; Dr. J. O. Gardner, medical examiner. The council was organized January 16.

The Twentieth Century.

We now stand at the threshold of the twentieth century, and the nineteenth is a thing of the past. It will, however, always be known as the century of invention and discovery, and among some of the greatest of these we can truthfully mention Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the celebrated remedy for all ailments arising from a disordered stomach, such as dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, constipation, nervousness and biliousness. It has been one of the greatest blessings to mankind during the past fifty years as a health builder. Many prominent physicians prescribe and recommend it. Take their advice, try a bottle and be convinced, but be sure to get the genuine, with our Private Revenue Stamp over the neck of the bottle.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, January 8, 1901:

LADIES.

Allen, Miss Stella	Gray, Miss Ella
Breminger, Mrs. Mary	Jones, Mrs. Wm.
Dickey, Mrs. H. C.	Miller, Miss Eva
Murphy, Miss Ella	

MEN.

Clark, Wallie	Harrigan, Thos.
Chapman, Clyde D.	McFelters, Wm.
Drury, Alvin	Stuart, Clarence
Greeter, Wm.	Warner, Sidney

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Large Attendance at Convention in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 9.—[By Associated Press]—The National League of Commission Merchants met in convention here today. Two hundred and fifty delegates are present. The receipt and distribution of fresh food products is among the questions to be discussed.

OUT OF THE RANKS

Henry Dulabahn Wins His First Promotion.

HE IS NOW A CORPORAL.

Albert Seufts, Whose Name Once Appeared in a List of Dead Sent to Washington from the Philippines, Writes That He is Well and Filled with a Desire to Return.

"I am a corporal now," says Henry K. Dulabahn, of the 19th infantry, who is now in Bogo, Philippine Island, in a letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Dulabahn, of 38 Williams street. "I got my promotion on the 1st of November. I am in the mounted infantry. We go by the name of the Cebu mounted patrol. We are stationed at Malagaski, a small inland town. It is a sugar city, nothing else being made or raised, except insurgents, for whom we must keep on the watch at all hours. Rudy Bonk is well, and he is in Bogo again. We come to Bogo every two weeks; it is seventeen miles from Bogo to our town. If you want to see sugar you ought to be here. They expect to ship 3,000 tons from this little town alone, and about half as much hemp.

"About two weeks ago we received orders to march to Tugwellan, twenty miles from here. We had some fighting on the way, but no one was injured. We marched seven hours without a drop of water, and some of the men had to be carried. We stayed all night in the church at Tugwellan. The next morning we burned the town, after making good captures in the line of insurgent officers. Next we marched on to Olivia, and from this town we took the president, chief of police and entire police force, as they were all insurgents. We did not burn this town. The next place we stopped was Marbela, a very pretty little town, and stayed all night there. The next morning we took the president and prisoners and started for home, having in all 65 prisoners."

HAS DONE SOME KILLING.

Private Seufts Knows of Five Who Have Met Death at His Hands.

Albert Seufts, whose name once appeared in the list of dead after a battle in the Philippines, is now in Mindanao, P. I., with his regiment, the 31st infantry. Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Seufts, of 141 Green street, his parents, have received the following letter from him: "I just got out of the hospital ten days ago. I was in eighteen days. I had dysentery. Now I have a boil under my arm, and it is pretty sore. I cannot do any duty today, and I am glad of it, for it is raining all the time. Last week it rained forty-one hours without stopping. It is not as hot as it was before the rainy season, but it is pretty warm yet.

"There is no fighting going on around here now. The last scrap we had was about two months ago. It lasted an hour and forty minutes. We did not lose a man. We killed three dattoes and 47 privates, and we got back to our camp shortly after dinner. Many of our boys have died. Eight died in the last month. It is very unhealthy here, and I will be glad when we get back to the states. All we get to eat is hard tack and bacon and rice without sugar. I've seen a little fighting myself. I shot five insurgents while on guard. If ever I get back to the United States I will never leave there again."

NEWS FROM CANTON.

Work Will Soon Begin on Proposed Electric Lines.

CANTON, Jan. 6.—T. L. Childs, the promotor of the Akron-Canton electric railway, was in the city yesterday, arranging for placing surveyors at work on the proposed route. He says the work of grading will be commenced this month, and that the line will be pushed to completion as soon as possible.

John W. Yoder, of Alliance, has brought suit in common pleas court against the American Steel Casting Company, of Alliance, for $5,000, as damages for alleged personal injuries sustained while in the employ of the defendant company. The plaintiff alleges that in pursuing his work he was obliged to cross over a space on a ladder. He says that the ladder broke precipitating him to the ground a distance of about eighteen feet. He charges that the accident and injuries received were due to the carelessness and negligence of the defendant in not having a good and substantial ladder.

Jennie Fisher, of Massillon, today withdrew her petition for divorce from Henry Fisher.

The proposed Canton-Alliance electric railway will pass through Osnaburg. Residents of the village will raise between $3,000 and $4,000 to secure the road, and will assist in the grading of the line.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. Cheney for the last 13 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transaction, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

AT SIXTEEN SCHOOL HOUSE.

Meeting of Bi-Township Teachers' Association.

The Teachers' Association of Tuscarawas and Perry Townships met at Sixteen school and carried out a programme which had been arranged for the occasion. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one, fourteen teachers being present.

The next meeting will be held in Perry township on February 2, at such place as the executive committee may select.

The following programme has been arranged:

Class Drill in Grammar.....E. A. Stewart
Problems in Teaching, concluded .....
.....Herman Walters
Teaching Reading in the Country School
.....Clarence Spidel
To be Selected .....Charles Bowman
Methods and Devices in Primary Grades
.....L. B. Harris
Glaciers .....O. M. Smith
Rulers of Europe .....A. I. Mayer

WHEAT LOOKS BAD.

Weather Did Much Damage to the Dalton Crop.

ANTI-SALOON AGITATION

It Has Extended to the Small Towns and is Causing Much Worry—Drilling at Wilmot—Sporting Element Lies Low—Greenville and Incorporation—In Other Towns.

DALTON, Jan. 7.—Wheat was suffering before the snowfall, and the weather of the past day has not brought any improvement. Freezing weather, with the ground in its present condition, would cause thousands of dollars' damage to the crops of this section.

The Dalton Oil, Gas and Mineral Company has not yet commenced drilling. The members can come to no decision as to the location of the well.

THE MOVE TO INCORPORATE.

EAST GREENVILLE, Jan. 7.—The town continues to discuss the suggestion that it should incorporate, and all that is necessary is for someone to take a step or two on his own responsibility and point the way for the others. Much will depend, however, upon the view taken of the matter by the liquor element, which has some strength in the village. It is said that the saloons, at times, have violated the Sunday closing law. A mayor who would strictly enforce this law would not receive the support of this element. The anti-saloon agitation of eastern Stark county has alarmed the liquor men of the town, who, like their brethren in Massillon, do not know what they might have done in their days of fancied security and freedom from arrest. They will not endorse any movement now likely to do them commercial hurt.

A MARRIAGE ANNOUNCEMENT.

RHODES, Jan. 7.—The marriage of Peter Hornberger and Miss Keller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Keller, will take place on Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Keller reside on the Cupples farm.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Clark Elsea, a daughter.

SPORTS WILL LIE LOW.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Jan. 7.—There are cockfighters galore in West Brookfield and vicinity, and during the past year western Stark county has seen many a main. The news of the Canton affair, fiasco though it proved to be, has had a quieting effect, and it is not likely that there will be any sporting outbreaks hereabouts for some time to come. Owners of fighting birds, which formerly had the freedom of yard and street, are now kept well under cover.

DRILLING AT WILMOT.

WILMOT, Jan. 7.—Drilling for coal on the farm of Trueman Palmer, between this place and Beach City, has been commenced. Many large coal deposits have been discovered between here and Beach City. The sinking of one mine is assured.

THE WHEAT ALL RIGHT.

JUSTUS, Jan. 7.—The wheat of this region never looked better. The indications are for a large crop.

FULTON SALOONISTS WORRIED.

CANAL FULTON, Jan. 7.—The local saloonkeepers who have sold drink on Sunday await with anxiety the result of the next meeting of the grand jury. They are included in the list of those against whom the anti-saloon league has secured evidence. Sunday receipts are so large that all could pay the fine and think little of it, but the workhouse sentence which must accompany the fine is a worriment.

PRESIDENT IS BARRED.

Confederates Do Not Want Him to Attend Reunion.

ATLANTA, Jan. 9.—[By Associated Press]—A special from New Orleans says the camp of the Army of the Tennessee of United Confederates, at a recent meeting, unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against the sending of an invitation to President McKinley to attend the reunion of Confederate soldiers to be held at Memphis in the spring.

MISSING BOOKKEEPER.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 9.—[By Associated Press]—Harry K. Deer, assistant bookkeeper of the Farmers and Mechanics bank of Sharpsburg, Pa., is missing. It is said he is short ten thousand dollars. Alleged he has been speculating in stocks and had lost.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. William Smith, of Canal Fulton, is visiting in the city.

Sylvester Johnson, of Herman, Minn., is visiting his family in North street.

From some unknown cause fish are dying by the wholesale in the Mahoning river.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Wilhelm, of Canal Fulton, are visiting relatives and friends in this city.

County Prosecutor R. H. Day has been chosen as one of the trustees of the Stark County Law Library Association.

Mrs. E. S. Wright, of Cleveland, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. B. McCue, at her East Main street residence.

An interesting programme has been arranged for the farmers' institute to be held at Marlboro, on Monday, January 21.

Forty-eight men are now on the payroll of Akron's police department, and the annual salaries will aggregate $33,600.

The American Clay Manufacturing Company at Akron have announced that they will move their offices to Pittsburg.

Three frozen chunks of clay fell from a car at Mogadore on Tuesday, striking Eli Yant, aged 38, on the head, killing him instantly.

Alfred Weirich, of Stanwood, and Miss Rebecca Price, of Pigeon Run, were married by Mayor Wise at his office Monday afternoon.

Edward Nill, who has been spending his vacation with his parents, has returned to Cleveland to resume his studies at Case school.

Moses Mossop, who was recently injured in the Minglewood No. 4 mine, has undergone an operation for the amputation of his left hand, which was badly crushed.

William Burns has moved his family to Akron, where he has taken a position in a hardware store. Mr. Burns was formerly employed on the C., L. & W. and the W. & L. E. railways.

M. Neal has opened a temporary office in the cooper shop next to the grain elevator. He will have telephones placed there, and for the present will transact all business in that place.

The right of way has been secured for the construction of a street railway from East Liverpool to Salem, a distance of thirty miles. The road is to be in operation in September. U. J. Smith, of Cleveland, is back of the deal.

The last of the rioters confined in the Summit county jail since last August were given their freedom on Monday. Only five were left, and each one gave his note for $25 in payment of the fine assessed, to which the costs were added.

Charles C. Gans and Ben Gans, of Navarre, who have been visiting at the home of Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Menuez, in East Main street, for a short time past, left today for Gambier, to again take up their studies at the Kenyon Military Academy.

William Conrad, of Wooster, who was stabbed in the back five times, at a dance in Alliance, New Year's eve, is in a critical condition, and his physicians have but little hope of his recovery. Charles Zmutt, his assailant, has been placed under $500 bond to appear for trial.

Captain M. A. Fisher, of Canton, commander of Company C, Eighth regiment, O. N. G., will resign within a short time. Captain Fisher is one of the ablest officers in the regiment, and is extremely popular with the men who served with him during the Spanish-American war.

The Rhodes Glass Bottle Company organized Monday afternoon by electing the following board of directors: F. R. Shepley, A. H. Boerner, G. W. Henrich, Mrs. Mary C. Shepley and J. F. Shepley. The officers are: President and treasurer, F. R. Shepley; vice president, G. W. Henrich; secretary, J. F Shepley; manager, W. H. Geis.

William Crookston sustained two severe wounds to his right arm on Monday in the North Massillon mine, where he is employed as a driver. He fell in front of a moving loaded car. The car passed over the arm. Dr. Dissinger, of Canal Fulton, dressed the injury. The injured man is a son of Thomas Crookston, and lives near the mine.

Myrick Nusbaumer, employed as a trapper in the Woodland mine, northwest of the city, in attempting to jump from a car in the mine Monday afternoon, fell and sustained a fracture to his right thigh. Drs. J. F. Gardner and D. S. Gardner were called. Nusbaumer lives with his parents on the Weideman farm, near the Woodland mine. He is 16 years old.

Charles Stoner, who went to Duluth, Mich., recently to enjoy a few weeks' hunting, has taken a position as roundhouse foreman with a railway company, in that city, and he writes that he will remain there indefinitely. Mr. Stoner says that Duluth is now experiencing 30 degrees below zero weather. He has had good hunting, the forests abounding in deer and other big game.

Charles W. Brieder has purchased the cigar store and barber shop of E. W. Busby, at the corner of Mill and Main streets. He took charge of the place today. The agencies of the railway companies which Mr. Busby represents will also be transferred to Mr. Brieder. Mr. Busby will remain with Mr. Brieder until he shall have become thoroughly conversant with the business.

The first gambling house raid made in many years in Alliance has been successfully effected. The police succeeded in gaining entrance to a room on the top floor of a down town block, where they found a poker game in full progress, and arrested a crowd of sports, among whom were several well known business men. The keeper of the room was fined twenty dollars and costs, and the visitors were assessed ten dollars and costs each.

The twenty-five Scandinavians hired at Castle Garden, New York, by J. S. Coxey, have arrived at the Coxey quarry at Pauls. On Monday five of them became displeased with their surroundings and returned to Castle Garden. The newcomers are well dressed and present a healthy appearance. Many have served in the navies of foreign countries. The Italians employed at the quarry declined to work on Monday unless certain conditions imposed by them had been complied with.

DIDN'T KNOW 'TWAS LOADED

A sad shooting affair occurred at the village of Morrisville, just east of Waynesburg, Monday evening. Vernon Kelly, constable of Franklin township, went to the home of Miss Anna Clark and her sister to loan them a revolver for their protection, as they had expressed some fear of remaining alone at night and had no firearms. After entering the house, Kelly attempted to show the young women how to use the weapon, and, thinking that all the chambers were empty, began snapping the hammer. He did this several times, then foolishly pointed the revolver at the heart of Anna Clark. The hammer struck this time upon a loaded cartridge. The ball entered her breast and she died almost instantly. — Canton News-Democrat.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

MRS. MATILDA EVANS.

Mrs. Matilda Evans, wife of the late M. J. Evans, died at her home in Jarvis avenue at 4:30 Wednesday morning. Mrs. Evans had been ill for three weeks with pneumonia. She was born at East Norwalk in 1845, being the daughter of Mrs. E. A. Firby, who still resides in the latter place. She is survived by four children, all of whom live in Massillon. Funeral services will be held at the residence on Thursday afternoon. The body will be taken to Norwalk Friday morning.

PETER KUHN.

Peter Kuhn died at the state hospital Saturday. The body was shipped to Big Prairie for interment. The deceased was 65 years old and was a widower. He had been at the hospital for three months.

"Every Cloud Has a Silver Lining."

The clouds of bad blood enveloping humanity have a silver lining in the shape of a specific to remove them. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine, which drives out all impurities from the blood, of either sex or any age.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

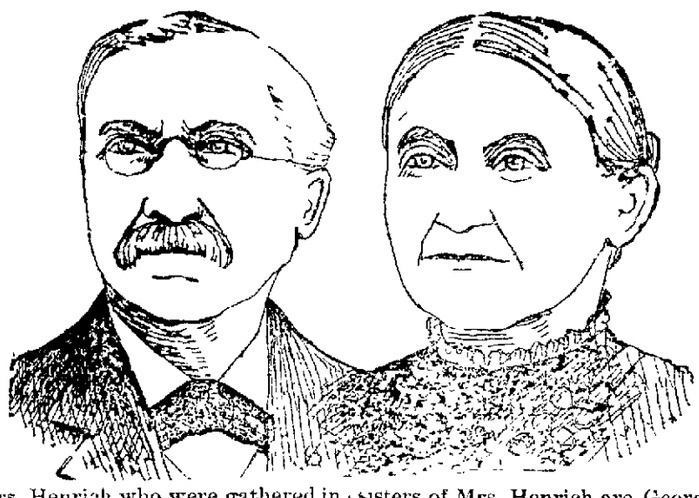
GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Henrich Married a Half Century.

A CELEBRATION TODAY.

Surrounded by Their Family, Other Relatives and Friends, They are Today Living Over Again the Main Events of Their Long Married Life—Mr. Henrich's Interesting Career as a Musician.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Henrich, at the altar of St. Mary's Catholic church, where fifty years ago they plighted their troth, this morning knelt again to receive a renewal of the blessings then conferred. High mass was celebrated, following which the Rev. H. V. Kaempker made a brief address to the large number of friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Henrich who were gathered in the church. The bride and groom of a half century as they advanced to the altar, were accompanied by their son and daughter, George Henrich and Mrs. Flora Seifert. The ushers were grandchildren, Andrew Hammersmith and Walter Henrich. Following the ceremonies at the church a celebration took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henrich, at 38 Locust street. The members of the choir of St. Mary's Catholic church, of which Mr. Henrich was at one time leader and of which he is still a member, are among the large number of guests present today. This evening the members of the Military band, with which Mr. Henrich is connected, will call at the residence in a body to offer congratulations.



When this bride and groom met at the altar on the morning of January 7, 1851, it was as Miss Katherine Elizabeth Kessel and Jacob Henrich. The bride was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kessel, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Henrich have resided in Massillon practically all of the time since their marriage. Mr. Henrich worked first at the trade of shoemaker. Afterwards he became a shoe merchant. In later life he retired from the world of trade, and took up his residence on the farm, on which the state hospital is now situated. Some years ago he disposed of this property, and had since lived a quiet, retired life in this city. Mr. Henrich was born in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, in 1825. He came to Massillon in 1847.

Mrs. Henrich is also a native of Germany. She was born in 1831. In 1837 she accompanied her parents to this country, and in the same year they settled in Massillon.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Henrich. They are George Henrich, Mrs. Andrew Kegler, Mrs. C. V. Hammersmith and Mrs. Frank Seifert, all of this city. There are fifteen grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. George Henrich, of Columbus, is a brother of Mr. Henrich. Brothers and sisters of Mrs. Henrich are George Kessel, Mrs. Margaret Hohnich, Mrs. Peter Lengs, of this city; Mrs. Joseph Clementz, of Paulding, O., and Andrew Kessel, of New York.

Mr. Henrich has been a member of the choir of St. Mary's church for fifty-two years. He is equally talented as a bass and tenor singer. For forty-eight years he has been a member of Massillon bands. He is a cornetist.

Many beautiful presents were received by Mr. and Mrs. Henrich. Friends from a distance who were unable to attend the celebration sent letters and telegrams of congratulation. Among those present from out of the city were Miss Anna Eisworth, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. M. Bast and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henrich, of Canton. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Holtzbach, of Canal Fulton.

SITUATION SERIOUS.

United States Warships May be Called Into Action

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—[By Associated Press]—Consul General Guidger, at Panama, informs the state department that the Colombian revolution has again assumed a serious aspect. He states that the Colombian government announces that the revolutionists are approaching Panama and are making preparations for a fight which is likely to occur soon. There is reason to believe that the United States government will adopt a vigorous line of action in case the city of Panama is attacked or there is any interruption of the transit facilities of the isthmus. At present the gunboat Ranger is at Panama, and the Philadelphia and Ohio are on the way to that locality.

His Life was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with typhoid fever, that ran into pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvellous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all throat and lung trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and $1. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but skin eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them; also old, running and fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains. Best pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

GOSHEN, Ill.

Genessee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Dear Sirs:—Some days since a package of your GRAIN-O preparation was left at my office. I took it home and gave it a trial, and I have to say I was very much pleased with it, as a substitute for coffee. We have always used the best Java and Mocha in our family, but I am free to say I like the GRAIN-O as well as the best coffee I ever drank.

Respectfully yours,
A. C. JACKSON, M. D.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS

The Dow Tax is All Paid In.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.

Stark County Agricultural Society Elects Twelve Directors—Lieutenant Barber's Funeral Will be Held Friday—Rumors of an Immense Rolling Mill for Canton.

CANTON, Jan. 7.—County Auditor Reed has completed the tabulation of the Dow tax collection for the six months ending the fourth Monday in May next. There has been a gain of two saloons since the last settlement, the total number being 261, located as follows: Canton, 128; Massillon, 64; Alliance, 28; Canal Fulton, 4; Navarre, 6; Louisville, 5; Beach City, 2; Osnaburg, 3; Magnolia, 1; Waynesburg, 3; Jackson township, 3; Tuscarawas township, 5; Canton township, 3; Nimishillen township, 1; Lawrence township, 4.

The total amount collected for the six months was $45,801.06, which has been distributed as follows: To the state, $13,732.45; to county poor fund, $9,587.12; county fund, $878.37; City of Canton, $16,839,80; City of Massillon, $5,560.44; City of Alliance, $2,464.80; Canal Fulton, $338.80; Navarre, $508.80; Louisville, $453.86; Beach City, 169.43; Osnaburg, $254.09; Magnolia, $84.70; Waynesburg, $254.09; Jackson township, $127.03; Tuscarawas township, $211.81; Canton township, $104.17; Nimishillen township, $42.37; Lawrence township, $190.25. There are now no delinquents in the county.

Twelve directors were elected at the meeting of the Stark County Agricultural Society last Saturday, only forty-five votes being cast. Following is the list: Alliance city, for two years, Emery Miller; Canton township, for two years, John F. Roth; Lexington township, for two years, William Duvall; Lawrence township, for two years, J. R. Lawrence; Massillon city, for two years, S. A. Conrad; Nimishillen township, for two years, J. C. Prenot; Paris township, for two years, J. J. Snyder; Perry township, for one year, Alonzo Smith; Sandy township, for two years, H. C. Elson; Sugarcreek township, for two years, A. W. Stambaugh; Tuscarawas township, for two years, C. A. Krider; Washington township, for one year, Henry Hildenbiddle.

The body of the late Lieutenant James S. Barber will arrive in this city Tuesday night, and the funeral will be held from the home of his parents, at 10 o'clock Friday morning. President and Mrs. McKinley will attend the funeral, and are expected to reach this city Thursday afternoon.

It is said that Andrew Carnegie is behind a project to erect a mammoth rolling mill in this city. In accordance with the plans now being considered, three hundred dwelling houses will be erected in the spring.

Final account has been filed in the estate of John P. Lawrence, of Lawrence township.

The will has been filed for probate in the estate of John Johnson, of Lawrence township.

Six months additional time has been granted the administrator in which to make his final settlement and file the account in the estate of John Poorman, of Tuscarawas township.

CANTON, Jan. 9.—Morgan Daus appeared before Probate Judge Aungst yesterday afternoon to answer to a charge of assault and battery. The case was one sent up from the mayor's court. Some time ago Daus went to a party in Louisville, to which he had not been invited. He insisted on remaining there, however, and an endeavor to eject him on the part of some of the others there resulted in a fight in which two of the guests were cut by Daus. He entered a plea of guilty, and was sentenced to sixty days in the workhouse and to pay the costs, to stand committed until paid.

In court room No. 2 the case of Zaiser and others vs. Criswell and others was tried. Harrison Criswell is the administrator of the estate of his father, and some time ago assigned his property to the sheriff to protect his bondsmen. He afterward bought some of the property of the estate and therefore stands in the position of both a debtor and a creditor. The court is asked to pass upon the bearing of the assignment on the settlement of the estate.

Superintendent Van Dusen, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company, said this morning that the company was considering a plan to merge all of the small repair shops located at various points into one large plant, which will probably be located at Canton.

The Canton Steel Company has settled the damage claims of the relatives of J. Stockwell, who was recently killed at the steel plant, by paying $225 and the funeral expenses.

In the guardianship of Bertha C. Rudy, of Massillon, the first partial account has been filed.

In the estate of Catherine Busse, of Massillon, the final account has been filed.

In the guardianship of Jacob Ball, of Lawrence township, an application for the appointment of a guardian has been filed and notice has been ordered.

Inventory has been filed in the estate of John H. Martin, of Massillon.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best emedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

CONGRESSMAN OGDEN SAYS:

"For those who need a good catarrh medicine I know of nothing better than Peruna."

Congressman Henry W. Ogden, of Louisiana.

Hon. H. W. Ogden, Congressman from Louisiana, was elected to the 53d, 54th and 55th Congress. In a letter written at Washington, D. C., he says the following of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy:

"I can conscientiously recommend your Peruna as a fine tonic and all round good medicine to those who are in need of a catarrh remedy. It has been commended to me by people who have used it, as a remedy particularly effective in the cure of catarrh. For those who need a good catarrh medicine I know of nothing better."

Mr. Virgil Rowlee, Fulton, Oswego, county, N. Y., writes: "I am an old soldier, and have doctored with five different doctors for stomach trouble for three years. I could get no help. I took your Peruna and now feel like a new man. I can recommend it to anyone suffering with catarrh of the stomach. A great many people want to know what I took that helped me so much. I tell them it was Peruna. One year ago I could hardly do anything and only weighed 100 pounds. Now I weigh 140 and cannot say too much for your medicine, as it has done me so much good."

So many people think catarrh affects the head only. This is a great mistake. The stomach is liable to catarrh. The kidneys are also very liable to catarrh, producing all the symptoms of kidney disease. Most cases of weak back are due to catarrh of the kidneys. Catarrh of the bladder is a common disease, and is rapidly becoming more and more common. It produces the host of distressing symptoms which follow bladder disease. In short, all urinary and pelvic organs are subject to catarrh, and catarrh is more frequently the cause of disease of these organs than all other causes combined.

Mr. J. Edward Williams, of Lebanon, O., Box 438, was cured of systemic catarrh by Peruna. Systemic catarrh is that condition in which catarrh has permeated the whole system. Mr. Williams says: "I took Peruna for acute catarrh of the entire membranous process.

"I suffered every conceivable evil that can accompany chronic catarrh in its most aggravated form. I coughed incessantly. My stomach refused to do its duty at all. The intestines became inflamed, the kidneys were paralyzed, the bladder lost its tonicity. I began with Peruna, and realized a steady improvement from the first until I was entirely cured."

Dr. Hartman, the discoverer of Peruna, has written a book on the different phases and stages of catarrh. This book contains the doctor's opinion as to the treatment of catarrh from an experience of over forty years. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for a free copy of this book.

A JOYLESS JOKE.

Railway Came Not, Yet Navarre Laughed Not.

HOPES HAD RISEN HIGH.

The Metropolis of Perry Township Fully Expected Street Cars Would be Carrying Its People to Mass llon by This Time—Saloonkeepers Are in Fear—News of Newman, Sippo and Elsewhere.

NAVARRE, O., Jan. 9.—It has at last dawned upon the town that the announcement of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company that the construction of the Navarre extension of its lines would be commenced in a short time was a joke. The merriment evoked, however, is not excessive. Great hopes had been built on the fact that the railway company recently made application to the council for a new franchise. The situation with regard to the matter, so far as Navarre is concerned, is the same as it was five years ago, when the council gave the company the franchise it then desired.

A party of distinguished citizens went to Canton today to appear before the grand jury as witnesses. Much alarm is felt in saloon circles. It is believed that an attempt is to be made to obtain indictments for violations of the Sunday law. The operation of nickel-in-the-slot machines, it is thought, will also be another charge brought out.

NEWMAN NOTES.

NEWMAN, Jan. 9.—Mrs. John Dodd returned last week from a visit to Salem.

Miss May Woodford, formerly of Massillon, now of Youngstown, visited her sister, Mrs. D. E. Rowlands, part of last week.

Several Newman people attended the funeral of the six-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. William Williams, at West Brookfield, last Sunday.

George Williams, who was called here from Denver by the death of his mother, expects to again take up his residence in Massillon.

CAMPCREEK NEWS.

CAMPCREEK, Jan. 9.—Services were held at the Cross Roads last Sunday afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Adams.

The Misses Nettie and Nora Boughman visited the Cross Roads school last Friday afternoon.

The Literary Society will meet at Goat Hill next Friday evening.

Last Saturday evening a party of young people surprised Albert Smith at his home near Elton.

Daniel Wertz and family visited Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Warstler last Sunday.

Buch Weirich, of Stanwood, and Miss Rebecca Price, of Pigeon Run, were married at the home of the bride's parents on Monday evening.

WILMOT BRIEFS.

WILMOT, Jan. 9.—The singing school class held its first meeting on Saturday evening. There are about forty members

A fox chase last Saturday brought a number of persons to our village. The fox was captured within a mile of the starting place.

A watch meeting was held here on New Year's eve. Sermons were delivered by the pastors of the three churches, with other services of a religious character.

Many former residents of Wilmot visited friends here during the holiday season.

A SURPRISE PARTY AT SIPPO.

SIPPO, Jan. 9.—The many friends of James W. Thomas, of East Greenville, who expects to leave on Thursday for Youngstown, prepared a pleasant surprise for him on the eve of his departure. Mr. Thomas has been an active worker in the Baptist church, of this place, since it was first organized, and as a token of appreciation of his services, he was presented with a handsome set of books by the church, a beautiful Oxford Bible by the Sunday school, and a fountain pen, neck scarf and pocketbook by the members of his class. Appropriate speeches were made by Messrs Davis and Jones, followed by a response by Mr. Thomas. A bountiful supper with tea in good old Welsh style was then enjoyed by all.

Good Health.

Pure blood means good health, impure blood, disease. Knox Stomach Tablets drive the impurities from the blood, make the liver active, and cure dyspepsia and all stomach disorders. Fifty doses fifty cents.

Salt rheum, with its burning, stinging sensation, is due to poor blood and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

MID-WINTER TERM
. .OPENS THIS WEEK...

Massillon Actual Business College.
FULL PARTICULARS FREE.

ALL READY

Graduates from our college are ready to fill the most exacting office positions. They are familiar with perfect typewriting, as well as being equipped with a general office information

We fit you for good positions. Our courses of study include everything essential to a thorough knowledge of business transactions.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

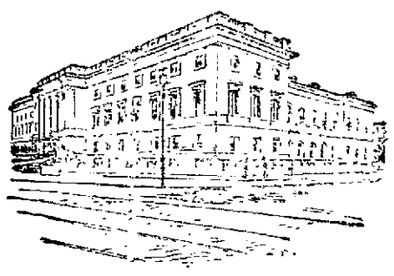
OUR NEW MONEY MILL

UNCLE SAM IS JUST FINISHING HIS COIN FACTORY.

Mint at Philadelphia Is Almost Ready For Occupation—Valuable Building and More Valuable Contents—Finest Coin Collection.

Uncle Sam will soon have a new money factory at Philadelphia to supply all of his numerous nephews and nieces with all the coin they need or want. The new mint will soon be completed, for only the finishing touches are necessary to the interior work. The exterior is quite done, and from the outside it looks as though the beautiful building were all ready to send a stream of gold and silver coin over the land.

The vaults of the building were completed almost two years ago and have been used ever since for the storage of silver. They are the largest in the world and are so thoroughly safeguarded that the loss of even a single dollar is, theoretically at least, impossible. The same security will of course be extended to the rest of the building. The new mint stands at the corner of Seventeenth and Spring Garden streets.



NEW MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

The new mint will be complete in every particular. The building is constructed principally of granite in the classical style of architecture and presents a very handsome appearance. Its cost is about $2,000,000, but the value of its present and future contents is almost incalculable. Among other items of interest is the museum, or numismatic room, as it is to be called. This is to be a splendid room, finished in the best possible manner, and in it is to be placed the government's collection of coins, considered by numismatists the finest and most complete in the country.

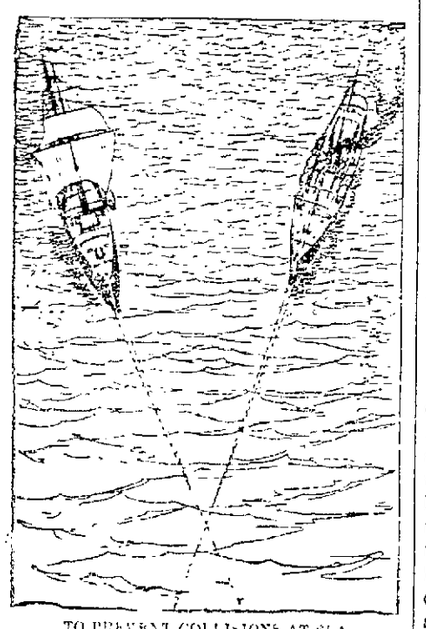
The new mint is the third Philadelphia money manufactory. The first, which is more than a century old, is still standing and was used by the government until 1829, when the one in use at the present time was erected. The present director of the mint is George E. Roberts, whose office is in Washington, and the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia is Henry K. Boyer.

TIMELY WARNING.

Novel Electrical Device Designed to Prevent Collisions at Sea.

To prevent collisions upon the high seas is the praiseworthy object of the recently invented contrivance of Obechioni, an Italian engineer.

In its main feature the invention consists of a small boat constructed after



TO PREVENT COLLISIONS AT SEA.

the pattern of the Whitehead torpedo, which is connected with the ship by means of two cables and precedes it at a distance of 400 to 500 meters. The warning boat is propelled by electricity generated upon the ship and conducted to the motor by means of the cables. At the front end of the warning boat there is a forklike feeler which, in case of contact with any solid obstacle, engages, by means of a lever, an electric alarm, which is communicated to the ship by means of a separate wire. At the same time it reverses the motion of the warning boat until the lever becomes again disengaged. If, after the boat has resumed the direction of the ship, its feeler should once more run against an obstacle, the whole operation is repeated.

The contrivance is, of course, detachable, for it is intended that this guard against collisions is only to be used in foggy weather or at night, particularly in much frequented sea highways.

Her Queer Idea.

It doesn't take much of a philosopher to understand that men and women have queer ideas. That is the accepted rule of life. Possibly one of the queerest ideas occurred the other day in a Brooklyn dry goods shop. A lady in deep mourning made a small purchase, which she wanted to take with her at once.

"I could not take this package, though," she said, "unless you wrapped it up in black paper."

So the lady in deep mourning was accommodation, and she left the store perfectly satisfied because her package was wrapped up in black paper.—New York Sun.

A CANDY BEE.

Up to Date In Chafing Dish Style, Some Appropriate Recipes.

The good old days when a marshmallow toasted surreptitiously over a candle or a low turned gas jet seemed a triumph of bravado and culinary skill to the college girl are overpast, and few up to date young women now seek the classic shades without including in their scholastic outfit a chafing dish and as many of its accessories as they can compass.

In many of the western university towns where coeducation prevails the sorority and fraternity houses furnish the stage settings for weekly chafing dish candy bees, those sweet functions which usually take place Saturday evenings. Each girl comes armed with her own dish and her own favorite recipes, while the masculine element in the role of attendant squires are kept busy shelling nuts, chopping figs and raisins, grating cocoanut or popping corn. White paper caps made to imitate the French chefs and big white aprons are worn by all these contestants for culinary honors. The long dining table is left without a cloth, while a tray at each place holds the chafing dishes. All of the adjuncts are placed near at hand before the actual cooking begins, never omitting plenty of soft towels and a bottle of olive oil in case the alcohol spills over on the polished table. The instant this occurs (and no chafing dish party is ever immune from accidents of this kind) a little oil is poured on the spot and the oil and alcohol "sopped" up with towels.

Everything in the way of nuts, candied fruits and popcorn can be utilized in chafing dish confectionery. To increase the fun and jollity judges are often appointed and prizes offered for the most original designs or for the most successful combinations of color or flavor.

The following recipes for fudges and candies have all been frequently tested and pronounced the best of their kind, according to Table Talk, which prefaces them as above:

Pecan Candy.—Any one who has ever lived in New Orleans is familiar with the delicious creamed pecan candy for which the old darky mammies are famous the world over. These candies are easily made, although it is difficult in the north to procure the rich brown sugar, the genuine product of the cane. The light brown or coffee sugar of our markets is, however, a fairly good substitute. To a pound of sugar add two-thirds of a cupful of boiling water and two even tablespoonfuls of sweet butter. Stir until it melts. Add just a pinch of cream of tartar and let the sirup boil without stirring until a drop of it will make a soft ball when rolled between the fingers. Wet the fingers in ice water before tasting. When the drop is still soft, but does not stick, the candy is ready. If it is too hard and cracks when bitten, it has boiled too long, and in that case add a teaspoonful of water and let the sirup boil an instant. Do not stir, but merely test again. When it reaches the creamy or soft ball condition, extinguish the flame and pour in a cupful of pecan kernels. Have ready buttered tins and pour the candy into them. When partly cool, crease with a knife into candies two inches square. Break into squares when cold.

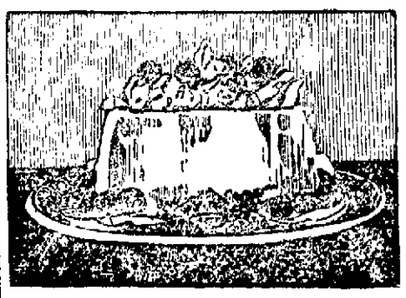
Concord Cream Peppermints.—Put into the blazer two cupfuls of granulated sugar and one-half cupful of water. After it begins to boil remove the spoon and boil eight minutes, placing the hot water pan under it if it boils too rapidly. Remove, add eight drops of peppermint, beat hard and drop from the end of the spoon on waxed paper. When hard, they may be dropped in melted chocolate, then lifted out with a fork and again placed on oiled paper to dry.

Chocolate Fudge.—Melt one butter ball in the outlet pan, add one cupful of cream or milk, two cupfuls of granulated sugar and one-half cake of unsweetened chocolate. Stir constantly until the chocolate is melted. Heat to boiling point and boil eight or ten minutes until it looks crumbly, and if a little is thrown into cold water it draws into a globule, though not crisp, like candy. Extinguish flame, add one teaspoonful of vanilla and beat until the mixture is creamy. Pour into a slightly buttered pan, cool and mark in squares.

Maple Creams.—Put into the blazer one-half pound maple sugar broken into small pieces with one-half pint cream. Heat to boiling point and cook 10 or 15 minutes until it begins to harden slightly. Have ready in a buttered pan a layer of pecan or hickory nut meats and pour the hot mixture over it. Cool and mark into squares.

Attractive Setting For a Salad.

Fill a large charlotte russe mold with water and let it freeze solid. With a hot flatiron melt out the center of the ice so as to form a bowl and line this



OYSTER SALAD IN ICE BOWL.

with lettuce leaves. Scald a pint of oysters. When they look plump, drain and cool them. When ready to serve, dress the oysters with mayonnaise and arrange in the ice bowl alternately with a pint of sliced cabbage that has been chilled in ice water dried and dressed with mayonnaise. Set the bowl upon a folded napkin and garnish with parsley and stuffed olives, says Boston Cooking School Magazine, which illustrates this attractive fancy.

AMERICAN RIDERS BACK

Jockeys Reiffs, Maher and Jenkins Home From England.

TOD SLOANE'S CASE DISCUSSED.

Elder of the Reiff Brothers Not Surprised at Attitude of the English Jockey Club Stewards—Does Not Think Majority of Englishmen Are Opposed to American Jockeys.

Lester Reiff, his younger brother Johnny, Danny Maher and Jenkins, four of the American contingent of jockeys who have played such high jinks with English turf traditions, arrived the other day on the Deutschland, says the New York Herald. Lester Reiff led the way, and the first question asked him was:

"What do you think of Sloane's punishment?"

"Well, to tell you the truth, I am not surprised, because there has been so much talk about his betting. I personally do not know that he bet, and I am hardly in a position to hear about these matters from responsible parties, as I seldom go outside the stable except at race meetings. The small hotels and places I go to are not frequented by prominent men connected with the turf. The rumors I heard

LESTER REIFF.

about Sloane came only in a general way, and there might have been some truth in them. If they were without foundation, I hardly think the Jockey club would have taken the stand it has.

"I suppose my case before the English Jockey club has been pretty well thrashed out over here," added the elder Reiff, "but until I read the news I did not know of my complete exoneration, although I had no fear as to the result.

"Two worse horses could hardly be found than The Scotchman II and Gerolstein to be the subjects of such an important investigation. Neither of them is reliable, and their form, first to last, has been inconsistent. However, I think the change of form the horses showed in their races together was more attributable to the condition of the track and the distance of each race than to any other cause. When Gerolstein defeated The Scotchman II at Doncaster, the course was in fine order, and the distance was a mile. When The Scotchman II beat Gerolstein at Liverpool, the course was fetlock deep in mud, and the distance of the race was a mile and a quarter. The extra distance certainly helped The Scotchman II, for he did not get on terms with Gerolstein until the last furlong. Then he went away from him.

"I do not think Lord Durham is down on Americans as a nation, nor has he any reason to be hard on me. Anyhow, I had perfect faith in the stewards of the Jockey club and knew that I would be fairly treated. I do not think the majority of Englishmen are opposed to American jockeys. If they think we can win and are more likely to be successful than English jockeys, they are sure to put us up.

"Both Johnny and I will ride for Huggins as well as Wishard next season. As Huggins trains for Lord William Beresford and Mr. W. C. Whitney and Wishard trains Mr. Croker's horses at Newmarket, we are sure to get lots of riding. I ride at 118 pounds, and Johnny can make 80 pounds, if necessary. I am going home first, and from there Johnny and I will likely go to the coast just for the trip. It is possible we will ride there."

Danny Maher was reticent as ever, but he plainly showed his delight at once more reaching his native land. "I like riding in England," he said, "and everywhere I went I was well treated. Lord Durham spoke very kindly about me when he referred to American jockeys, and I believe I can hold my own with any of them on the other side. The tracks are grand, and the straight courses at Newmarket are wonderful. I shall return next season to ride for Mr. Lorillard, and when his stable does not require my services I shall have no trouble in getting outside mounts. The English are great sportsmen and bet their money freely.

"What most amuses an American jockey is the hurry and bustle there is in moving from one course to another at the short meetings of two or three days."

American Peach Trees For South Africa.

A shipment of 100,000 young peach trees from Georgia nurseries, bound for Cape Colony and Natal, South Africa, will be made in a few days. They go largely into Natal, and a large number of the trees going to that country are consigned to Ladysmith. Cape Colony fruit growers get less than half of the shipment.

Andorra, a little republic in the Pyrenees, has marked the end of the century by opening its public schools to girls for the first time. The French government contributes $200 to the schools' support.

NOVEL MOTOR DEVICE.

Contrivance For Automobiles to Climb Ice Clad Hills.

A novel sight was witnessed in Brooklyn the other day when an automobile was seen to run up and down a steep icy grade without slipping or slewing, says the New York Herald. The exhibition, which was witnessed by several automobile manufacturers and owners of motor carriages, seemed to demonstrate the success of an invention of John Caulfield, a builder and real estate owner of Brooklyn.

The invention seems likely to open new fields of usefulness for the horseless carriage, and some day may be seen automobile snow plows clearing the city streets and motor vehicles speeding safely over ice and snow.

The device consists of a special steel rim to which are fitted sets of adjustable teeth made of chilled steel. These teeth encircle and when in use protrude beyond the surface of the tire. A connecting rod extends from the hubs of the two rear wheels to the footboard of the vehicle, and the chaffeur can operate the nonslipping teeth by raising and lowering them by a foot lever without leaving his seat.

The public exhibition in Brooklyn was conducted by J. F. Gildea, an automobile expert. An inclined plane of about 35 degrees had been constructed near Hamilton avenue, South Brooklyn, upon which were laid several heavy blocks of ice. A steam automobile was equipped with the nonslipping attachment. When the lever was touched, the vehicle answered by a puff of vapor, and the wheels moved toward the ice grade. It was propelled safely up the incline for a distance of 25 feet without a hitch. Then the lever was reversed, a safety brake was applied, and the carriage descended slowly to the ground.

Mr. Caulfield will invite some friends to join him on a trip over the ice up the Hudson river and thence across the great lakes to Canada if conditions are favorable. He expects to go in a specially constructed machine at the rate of 70 miles an hour.

FEEDING TROOPS IN CHINA.

Major Gallagher Highly Praises American Commissariat There.

General J. F. Weston, acting commissary general, has received a letter from Major Hugh J. Gallagher, the commissary officer in charge at Tien-tsin, China, dated Oct. 29, giving details as to the condition of the food supply at that depot, says the Washington Post. The letter states that rations for the winter are all on hand and the receiving depot at Tong-ku is practically cleared. Major Gallagher acknowledges the receipt of instructions from the department to make inquiries regarding the subsistence of the other armies in China and says: "I can tell you now we have nothing to learn from them. No soldiers here come anywhere near being supplied as ours are with rations or anything else." He also notes the appearance of the rinderpest, which, he says, prevailed to an alarming extent at Tien-tsin, in a small herd of cattle under his charge. The herd was promptly exterminated. The climate is stated to be fine, and though fearful things have been predicted in the way of extreme cold Major Gallagher believes that it will not be more severe than the cold season in South Dakota.

A visit of General Chaffee to Tien-tsin also is mentioned, in reference to whom Major Gallagher says, "He is doing everything to the entire satisfaction of his subordinates, which is the greatest compliment any man can receive." An adequate supply of fresh meat is stated to be on hand, and Major Gallagher commends the service rendered by the commissary sergeant under his command.

Telephone Work In Australia.

Australia is rapidly pushing ahead in the matter of telephone extension, says The Western Electrician. Some time ago the governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Queensland conferred on the advisability of connecting their respective capitals, but the cost was declared to be prohibitive. It has finally been agreed that for a start wires should be erected only between Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne, and the outlay will involve an expenditure of over $200,000. The postmaster general of Victoria is now inviting estimates for the construction of the line between Melbourne and Sydney.

Not a Soldierly Practice.

It is not absolutely necessary to the suppression of hazing that the cadets who hazed the young Pennsylvanian should be discovered and punished. The practice itself should be stopped right now, whether those boys are reached or not, says the Chicago Chronicle. It is not necessary to the making of good soldiers. Indeed, men of the true soldierly spirit are not given to the torturing of the helpless. A fair fight in the open is more to their liking in the line of rough play.

Increase In Rice Growing In Texas.

Reports from Austin, Tex., to the agriculture department, which closed the other day, indicate that rice growing has more than tripled in Texas the last year. Where formerly only a few hundred acres were grown the entire gulf coast is now dotted with ricefields, and it is predicted, says the St. Louis Republic, that the season's yield will represent several hundred thousand dollars.

The Mule Is In to Stay.

Military authorities may think very highly of the automobile, but for a motive power that will get the wagons up over all kinds of roads and in all kinds of weather the old fashioned army mule, says the Pittsburg Dispatch, has a long standing reputation.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Gallantry of Senator Spooner Stops at Eating Oysters.

CURIOUS HABIT OF SHOUP OF IDAHO

How the Senator Always Watches the Trail—Representative Joy of Missouri "Stumped" by a Little Girl—Strange Pocket Piece Carried by Senator Baker of Kansas.

While the national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance union was in session one of the California delegates, an elderly lady, went into a restaurant on G street, looked the bill of fare over carefully and ordered fried oysters, says the Washington correspondent of the New York World.

"How many?" asked the waiter.

"Oh," she said, remembering the diminutive oysters of California, "I guess a dozen and a half will do."

The waiter lifted his eyebrows, but took the order back to the kitchen. In due time he arrived with an enormous platter full of fried oysters, each half as large as a man's hand. The California lady nearly fainted. "Take them away!" she said. "I never, never ordered that great mass of food."

"That's a dozen and a half of fried oysters, ma'am," the waiter replied.

There was some hysterical but vain argument on the part of the delegate from California. She was told she would have to pay for the oysters, but she needn't eat them unless she chose to do so. Just then Senator Spooner came in and sat down at the next table. The W. C. T. U. delegate, almost in tears, leaned over and asked imploringly, "Oh, sir, do you like fried oysters?"

Senator Spooner stared. "I have eaten them, madam," he replied, with dignity.

"Then please buy these. Please, please do!"

"But," said the senator, laughing, "I never eat them now, for I find they promote indigestion."

The lady exhibited her white ribbon badge and implored again. "Oh, you haven't eaten anything yet! Please buy these." "Well, I'll buy them, but I assure you, madam, I do not contract to eat them." And he paid the check while the delegate from California almost ran out of the restaurant.

Senator Shoup of Idaho never sits with his back toward a door. If he goes into the senate restaurant for a midday meal, he seeks a place about the board where any one entering the room will face his stalwart figure and keen blue eye, writes the New York Tribune's Washington representative. Likewise when he seats himself in a committee room where several men may be gathered he picks out a chair where he can keep a clear watch on the trail by which he entered. It is simply the force of habit. For 30 or 40 years of his eventful career he lived with a gun in his hand. A Pennsylvanian by birth, he nevertheless took part in the stirring life of the frontier at an early age. For many years his home was in a log cabin with only one window and one door and where when he was within it was a matter of reasonable caution to keep an eye on the approaches. During the civil war period he served almost continuously as a scout along the base of the Rocky mountains in New Mexico and along the Canadian, Pecos and Red rivers. So thoroughly accustomed did he become to this that the habit of the scout and frontiersman clings to him unconsciously after a decade of service in the United States senate.

Representative Joy of Missouri received a letter from a young lady constituent, aged 10, a short time ago saying that she intended to grow some roses and other flowers, but did not know how to go about it and would not Mr. Joy please have the agricultural department at Washington send her some books which had a bearing on the growing of roses? Mr. Joy sent his clerk to the department and had a lot of literature about flower growing sent to the small constituent and also some flower seeds, says the New York World. The other day he received this letter:

Dear Mr. Joy—I have received the book about flowers you sent me and the seeds. There are so many hard words in the books about flowers that I can't understand them at all, and I wish you would please send me a dictionary out of the Congressional library at once.

Mr. Joy thinks this young woman will grow up to be a great help to Missouri.

Senator Baker of Kansas carries a very curious pocket piece, says the Washington Post. It is a little crystalline cube about an inch square, as transparent as glass. It is a piece of salt. Underneath the fertile soil of Kansas is the bed of a prehistoric ocean. Ages ago the water of the ocean evaporated and left a solid mass of pure salt hundreds of feet under what is now the surface of the earth.

"We know that this bed of salt," said Senator Baker recently, "is 365 feet in thickness and that it covers an area 30 miles long by 50 miles wide. How much larger it is we do not know. The salt is 95 per cent pure. I went 1,120 feet below the earth's surface to get the piece which I carry."

Winter Schedule of a Great Railway.

The winter schedule of the Siberian railway has recently been published. The first 3,000 versts east of Irkutsk will be traversed by express trains at the rate of 27 versts an hour, not counting stoppages, and will require five and a half days for the journey of about 2,000 miles. Ordinary trains are scheduled to make the trip in six and a half days.

$3,500 RESIDENCE.

Design For Handsome Dwelling With Ornamental Tower.

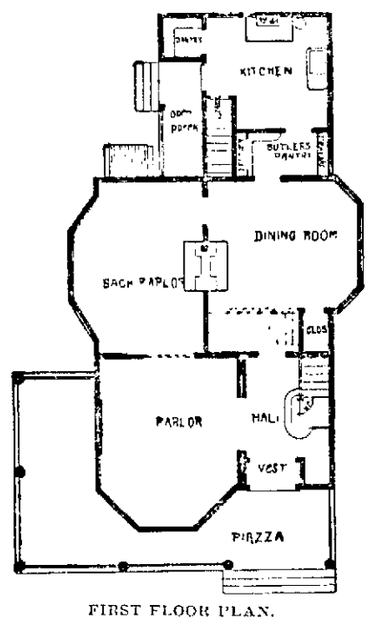
Copyright, 1900, by George Hitchings, architect, 1090 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.)

There is no doubt that a tower gives a house an imposing appearance, but if it is not well proportioned and in keeping with the general design of the building it will do more harm than one can imagine. The principal advantage of a tower is the large room in the attic with windows looking out in every direction.

The first floor is very conveniently arranged. The large reception hall is or-

FRONT ELEVATION.

namented with an oak staircase, with art glass windows on the landing. The hall and parlor are separated by sliding doors. The parlor is a large, light room with a hard wood mantel. A large opening between the parlor and back parlor, with ornamental grill work gives a very artistic effect. The back parlor and the dining room are provided with open fireplaces. The butler's pantry and kitchen are provided with all the modern fixtures.

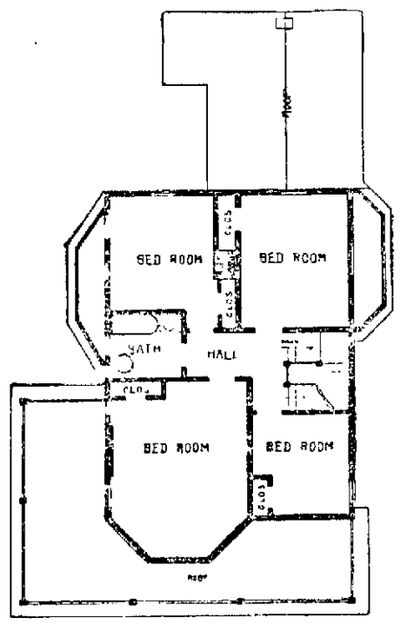


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

There are back stairs leading to the cellar. The cellar floor is concreted, and there are a furnace and coal bins.

The second floor is nicely laid out with four large rooms and bath. The bathroom is fitted up with open set fixtures and nickel plated trimmings, a tile floor and imitation tile wainscoting. The attic contains two rooms and a large storeroom.

Dimensions—24 feet front by 47 feet deep over all, not including piazza.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

Heights of ceilings—cellar, 7 feet 6 inches; first floor, 10 feet; second floor, 9 feet 6 inches; parlor, 14 feet by 17 feet; back parlor, 13 by 17 feet; dining room, 15 by 17 feet. This house is built of the best materials, as follows: Underpinning of bluestone, superstructure of frame, roof shingled.

Cost to build complete, including heating and gas fixtures, $3,500.

Bay Window Decoration.

A bay window in a room affords opportunity for decorative effects, and the recessed window suggests a low seat running around it, upholstered in artistic tapestry and framed with curtains of soft material in harmonious colorings. The effect of such a recess was achieved with an ordinary window in a large room by a clever woman. The effect was gained by an archway, which stood out at a distance of two feet from the window, the sides being shut in with screens and palms in tall stands, and a seat was arranged underneath the window.

Another way of recessing is by the use of two brass arms jutting out on either side, connected in front by a brass pole, hung with curtains draped on either side. Curtains should be hung from the side arms to shut in the window, which is finished with a seat.

The Feminine Den.

A room where she can be safe from intrusion when she so chooses by any member of the household or privileged outsider is a possession most women will appreciate in this busy age, and the women who can afford this luxury are many of them wisely taking advantage of it. This feminine den need not and really should not be an elaborately furnished apartment, but rather a nook where everything in the form of furniture or decoration should combine to produce the atmosphere of restfulness that is essential. Here the housewife may plan the programme for the day undisturbed, later on seek relief for some minutes or an hour after a period of trying work or think out the solution of a perplexing problem.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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METAL FOR THE WORLD

Immense Growth In Steel and Iron Exports.

WILL REAOH $140,000,000 IN 1900.

For Foreign Railways Alone the United States Furnishes at Least $25,000,000 Worth, With Steel Rails Representing $12,000,000 of Value. Statistics About Other Metals.

An illustration of the rapid growth of our manufacturing interests is found in the fact that the exportation of manufactures of metals during the year about to end will reach $200,000,000. The figures of the treasury bureau of statistics for the ten months ending Nov. 1 show that more than $100,000,000 worth of iron and steel and more than $50,000,000 worth of copper had been exported during the ten months, and these figures, coupled with those relating to the less important manufacturing metals and the articles manufactured from metals, but not included under these general terms, will bring the total for the year up to fully $200,000,000.

In steel rails the exports of the year will aggregate $12,000,000, or an average of $1,000,000 per month, while it was not until 1897 that the figures for any entire year reached as much as $1,000,000. In the fiscal year 1890 the total value of steel rails exported was $315,000; in 1896 it was only $540,000; in 1897, $2,500,000; in 1898, $4,500,000; in the fiscal year 1899, $5,250,000, and in the calendar year 1900 it will be fully $12,000,000. Nearly $1,000,000 worth of these exports of steel rails in 1900 go to Europe, another $1,000,000 worth to Mexico, nearly $2,000,000 to South America, $4,000,000 to British North America and $2,000,000 worth to Asia and Oceania.

American locomotives also go along with the American steel rails, and the total for the year seems likely to reach about $5,000,000 in value. The American rails and locomotives are in turn accompanied by American cars, of which the exportation for steam railways will amount to $3,000,000 during the year, and for other railways more than $1,000,000. Add to this a proper share of the $6,000,000 worth of electrical machinery and $6,000,000 worth of telegraph, telephone and other electrical instruments and scientific apparatus exported, and it will be seen that for the construction and operation of railways outside of the United States the manufacturers of this country will supply during the year about to end fully $25,000,000 worth of material.

The rapid growth in the exportation of metals and those of which metals form a large proportion in value is illustrated by some figures regarding our export trade of the decade. Manufactures of brass, for instance, of which the exports in 1890 amounted to $467,313, were in the fiscal year of 1900 $1,866,727. Agricultural implements, including plows, cultivators, mowers, reapers and other machinery of this character, amounted in 1890 to $3,859,184 and in the fiscal year 1900 to $16,094,886. Pig iron exports in 1890 amounted to only 18,458 tons, valued at $300,832, while in the fiscal year 1900 they amounted to 160,690 tons, valued at $3,124,853. The bar iron exportations in 1890 amounted to 2,087,376 pounds and in the fiscal year 1900 to 18,457,435 pounds. Wire exportations in 1890 amounted to 21,529,962 pounds and in 1890 amounted to 236,872,806 pounds, the average exportation for each month in 1900 being thus nearly equal to the annual exportations in 1890. In nails the exportations in 1890 amounted in round terms to 15,000,000 pounds and in 1900 to 113,862,461 pounds. The total iron and steel exports in 1890 amounted to $25,542,208 and in the fiscal year 1900 to $121,858,344 and in the calendar year will reach $140,000,000 in value.

In copper the growth in exportations has been equally striking, the total exportation of copper in the fiscal year 1890 being $2,349,392 in value and in the fiscal year 1900 $57,851,707, while in the calendar year 1900 it seems likely to considerably exceed $60,000,000.

Exposition In Brazil.

Early next year an exposition is to be held at Belle-Horizonte, the capital of Minas-Geraes, one of the states of the republic of Brazil. This will be a permanent exposition of the products and manufactures of that state. The occasion will be taken advantage of by the authorities of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo next summer to interest attendants at the Brazilian fair in the great enterprise which is to illustrate the industry and material advancement generally of the whole western continent. The population of Minas-Geraes exceeds 4,000,000 and its industries, mineral and agricultural, are being actively developed. The gold product in 1899 exceeded $3,000,000.

Sea Herring In Lake Ontario.

Fishermen at Toronto report the unprecedented appearance of sea herring in Lake Ontario. A colony from the Atlantic ocean or the gulf of St. Lawrence seems to have taken up its abode in the lake, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Their appearance so many hundred miles from salt water is believed to be due to the deepening of the canals. Samples of the sea herring have been secured by the government for examination. Owing to the remarkable distance they have come from the ocean a report will be made on the matter.

Quite Too Frigid.

In sections of Europe President Kruger has noticed, says the Philadelphia Times, that the frozen hand is closely connected with the cold shoulder

NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

National, State and Local Committees to Be Formed.

Plans for a big religious movement, founded upon the evangelical basis and which for breadth and scope is to surpass any previous movement of its kind, are under way, says the New York Herald. It is the outcome of a general feeling shared by clergy and laymen that the churches should be awakened to the existing conditions of lethargy and indifference on the part of the great masses toward the word of God. It may begin with watch night services on New Year's eve.

This movement took form at a conference held the other afternoon in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian association in West Twenty-third street.

WILLIAM PHILIPS HALL.

Notable city clergymen and ministers from nearby large cities were in attendance, with many representatives of church societies, evangelists and well known business men. Plans for extending the movement to the entire country were perfected and committees appointed to facilitate them.

William Philips Hall was chosen temporary chairman of the conference. He was associated with the late Dwight L. Moody and is known as the business man evangelist. It was announced that the conference was called to unite in forming a committee composed of representatives of all leading churches and church societies to aid in effecting a national evangelical movement, to be strictly undenominational, through the medium of the churches and church societies.

The headquarters of the movement will probably be in New York city. This question will be left to the central committee. A national committee will be chosen, and this will appoint state committees. A circular outlining the scheme is to be sent to the secretaries of church societies in every city and town in the United States.

Among the hundred or more present at the recent conference or interested in the movement are these:

John E. Converse, president of the Baldwin Locomotive works, Philadelphia; William R. Moody, son of the late Dwight L. Moody; John Willis Baer of Boston, secretary of the International Christian Endeavor society; Mrs Margaret Bottome, president of the King's Daughters society; the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist church, New York city; the Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, Brooklyn; General O. O. Howard, the Rev. Dr. D. Asa Blackburn, pastor of the Church of the Strangers; the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet of the Church of the Holy Communion; the Rev. Dr. Theodore S. Henderson of Brooklyn; John M. Cornell, the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, James Talcott, the Rev. David J. Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Reformed church; the Rev. Dr. J. F. Carson and the Rev. Dr. J. L. Vance of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. D. S. Gregory, H. M. Moore, Boston, and Miss Mary McElroy, president of the National Young Women's Christian association.

NOVEL PARISIAN JOURNAL.

One Devoted to Seasickness Edited by a French Physician.

It will interest transatlantic voyagers to know that a journal has just been started in Paris the object of which is to discover if possible some effectual means of preventing that bugbear of ocean travel, seasickness, says the New York Herald. This periodical, which is entitled Le Journal de Mal de Mer, is edited by Dr. Madeuf, who is president of one medical society and an associate of several others. His aim is to form a league which shall be composed not only of all persons who suffer from seasickness, but also of all steamship companies, hotel keepers, theatrical managers and any other persons or places whose business is at present periodically injured in some way or other through mal de mer.

Dr. Madeuf invites all sufferers from this malady to write to him, explaining the manner in which they are affected and describing the various remedies which they have used. In the first number of the journal there are 35 leading questions and several minor ones on these two subjects which subscribers are requested to answer.

Furthermore Dr. Madeuf informs his readers that he intends to collect all obtainable documents, especially those of historical and scientific value, in regard to seasickness and that he hopes to be able to formulate a plan by which adequate prizes may be offered to those steamship companies which succeed in constructing their vessels so that passengers on them will be quite as comfortable and as free from this annoying malady as they would be on land as well as to those inventors who may succeed in discovering infallible remedies for mal de mer.

His First Hard Work.

If, says the Boston Globe, the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon has tackled the servant girl problem in real earnest, he has a job for life.

TWELFTH DAY.

The 6th of January and Its Popular Phrase For Good Luck.

Last year developed quite a fad among the fashionables for Twelfth Night parties. Twelfth day, or "Old Christmas" day, is the 6th day of January, or 12 days after Christmas. Ecclesiastically, it is the Epiphany, or "appearance," and commemorates the coming of the three "star led magi" to Bethlehem. Down to the time of the civil wars in England Twelfth day was kept with great festivity at court, among the nobility, in the barristers' inns, at the universities and among the people generally. The lord mayor of London, accompanied by the aldermen and the city guilds, used to attend St. Paul's and hear a sermon. Large, elaborate cakes were made in which a bean was inserted, and he who obtained the slice containing the bean was recognized as "king for the day." The custom is traced back beyond Christian times to the old Roman days, when children, at the end of their saturnalia, drew lots with beans for the honor of kingship. It gave rise to a proverb indicative of good luck—"He has found the bean!"

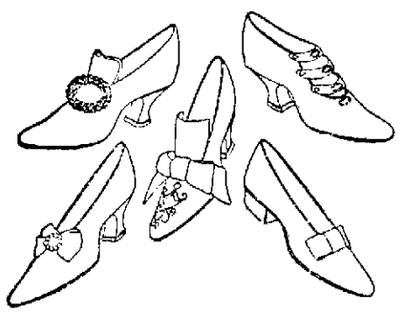
Mary, queen of Scots, it is on record, took part in Twelfth Night festivities at Holyrood in 1563, and when the bean fell to the lot of her attendant, Mary Fleming, the queen good naturedly arrayed the lady in her own robes and jewels.

The custom is still kept up in France, where, indeed, the popular phrase for good luck is, "Il a trouve le feve au gateau" ("He has found the bean in the cake.") One of these cakes is cut up every Twelfth Night in the green room at Drury Lane theater in accordance with a bequest by Baddeley, the comedian, to provide cake and wine on this particular night for the performers. Twelfth Night is a great time in Rome. The people there call it Befana, a contraction of Epifania. Befana is their Santa Claus. He brings all the children their sweets and their toys On this night the youngsters sally forth with long tin trumpets to the toy bazaar, making a din indescribable, and finally return to hang up their stockings.

The present Twelfth Night festivities include adaptations of some of the old customs and the cutting of the cake, for which any good fruit cake recipe will serve, with the addition of a bean dropped into the mixture just before it is put into the oven.

Fashionable Footwear.

Slippers and house shoes are fanciful with ornamental buckles and buttons, as the accompanying styles from Vogue show. At the top is a slipper of velvet with a rhinestone buckle and a slipper of velvet with three straps finished



VELVET, SATIN AND LEATHER SLIPPERS.

with oval gold buckles. In the center is a slipper of satin embroidered with beads and finished with a large ribbon bow.

The lower figures are a velvet slipper with velvet bow and rhinestone buckle and a patent leather pump with low heel and square bow of grosgrain ribbon.

Notes From the Jewelers.

Elsie Bee says in Jewelers' Circular: Up to date women have brought back from Europe the fashion of wearing watch fobs.

Latest in its line is the lorgnon a branche. This is simply a pair of perfectly round eyeglasses made to fold and fit into the handle.

The "all gold" seal rings in various hues, including greenish and antique effects, show up more prominently than ever

Frames for portrait brooches were never prettier and supply a real want of the season The quarter or half dollar sizes find favor

Long chains undoubtedly lead the procession of feminine vanities.

The serpent is the one motif approaching omnipresence in today's jewelry.

Housekeeper's Calendar.

Good housewives, now's your time to plan;
A busy year begins with
JAN

House linens reach their lowest ebb;
We must replenish them in
FEB

It's not too soon to make and starch
Light summer clothing now in
MARCH

All flower beds must be put in shape
And flower seeds planted out in
AP.

Then cleaning house and moving day
Destroy our happiness in
MAY

Midsummer will be coming soon,
So prize each day of lovely
JUNE.

With jams and jellies days fly by,
For currants ripen in
JULY

Now rest should come for horse and dog,
And busy housewives, too, in
AUG

For all good cooks who are adept
Make pickles and preserves in
SEPT

It's not too soon to get well stocked
With fall and winter clothes in
OCT

Thanksgiving day Each kitchen stove
With pies and turkeys groans in
NOV

And all our friends we must remember
With Christmas gifts in gay
DECEMBER

—Good Housekeeping.

HOLIDAY SWEETS.

How to Make Several Popular, Simple and Pure Candies.

Cocoanut Candy.—Use a good sized thick bottomed kettle or saucepan. Put in it one cupful of sugar, one cupful of molasses and a piece of butter the size of an egg and boil until a little, dropped into cold water, can be rolled into a firm ball Take from the fire and stir into it as much grated cocoanut as possible. Mold into balls or cones and stand on a buttered plate till cold.

Peanut Brittle.—Put one cupful of molasses, six cupfuls of brown sugar and one cupful of water in a deep kettle and boil until, when dropped in cold water, it can be rolled to a hard ball between the thumb and fingers. Add three pints of shelled and broken peanuts, boil five minutes more, then add two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter; take from the fire and stir till the butter is melted. Add one teaspoonful of baking soda and stir quickly. As the candy begins to rise pour at once on well greased pans, spreading as thin as possible.

Chocolate Caramels.—Boil slowly together one pound of brown sugar, half a cupful of molasses, a quarter of a pound of grated chocolate, half a cupful of cream and one tablespoonful of butter until it is like very thick molasses. Take from the fire, add one teaspoonful of vanilla and pour into straight sided buttered pans, marking in squares when partly cold.

Sugar Caramels.—Boil together one pint of granulated sugar and one and a half cupfuls of rich cream. Have a steady, rather slow fire and stir occasionally until a spoonful dropped into ice water can be rolled by the thumb and fingers to a hard ball. Take from the fire at once, add one teaspoonful of vanilla or any kind of flavoring and pour into well buttered tins. When partly cooled, mark off in squares.

Pulled Peppermints.—Boil together three cupfuls of granulated sugar, one and a half cupfuls of water and a quarter of a teaspoonful of tartaric acid until on trying in cold water it will almost crack, but if held a moment can be rolled into a hard ball. Do not stir, but pour into a buttered dish to cool. As soon as it can be handled add a teaspoonful of extract of peppermint and pull until it is white, then cut in sticks.

Cream Candy.—Boil together two cupfuls of granulated sugar, half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, a teaspoonful of vinegar and a cupful of water until it will snap when dropped in cold water Pour at once on a greased platter and pull when cool enough to handle.

Butter Scotch.—Boil together two cupfuls of granulated sugar, half a cupful of molasses, a cupful of butter, one-third of a cupful each of vinegar and water Cook steadily until, when a little is dropped in cold water, it will snap Pour at once into shallow pans; do not have it more than a quarter of an inch thick Mark into squares before it hardens.—Table Talk.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Jan. 7.—During the absence of his parents the 16-year-old son of William Chichester, of Big Run, near here, took down a shotgun to go hunting. In handling it the hammer caught in something, discharging the piece and sending a load of shot through the body of the boy's sister, Dora, aged 11. The charge passed through her heart, killing her instantly.

Andrew Carnegie's Offer.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 7.—Andrew Carnegie has promised Seattle a gift of $200,000 to be expended in the construction of a new public library. He requires a yearly guarantee of $50,000 for maintenance and improvemnt.

House Work is Hard Work without GOLD DUST.

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Korak Wonder!
Never fails to regulate the
Liver and Kidneys
And purify the BLOOD. Aids Digestion and cures all forms of STOMACH disorders.
Removes all kinds of
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CURES ALL PAIN.
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A pleasant, never-failing remedy for throat and lung diseases.
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is absolutely free from spirituous or other harmful ingredients. A prompt, positive cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, influenza, whooping cough.
Over a million bottles sold in the last few years attest its popularity.
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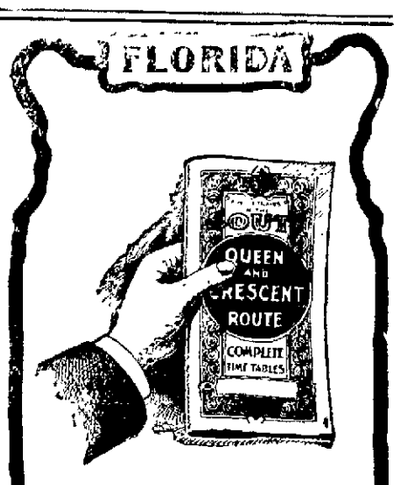

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Wanted—A Wife!
Must be strong and never have a lame back —Dr. Rankin's Kidney Tablets stop the pain at once and cure permanently
Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, Massillon.

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Comprising the very newest productions of the fall and winter season of 1900. Every garment is fully guaranteed for style, quality and high grade workmanship. Don't judge the goods by the prices, or you'll surely under estimate their real values. We intend to make this sale the greatest money-saving opportunity ever presented to the public, and when we say the price is very low you can depend upon it. Your money back on demand if you are not satisfied with your purchase or can do as well elsewhere.

Lot No. 1. Choice $1.95.

48 Young Men's all Wool Suits and Overcoats, (no shoddy or Cotton) choice of this lot $1.95

Lot No. 2. Choice $3.90.

This lot consists of of 123 Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats in Blacks, Blues, Oxfords, Checks, Stripes, Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres, plain and fancy materials, every garment guaranteed strictly all wool and absolutely fast color. This lot consists of odd Suits and Overcoats; goods that we cannot duplicate. Not a garment in the lot that is worth less than $8.00, and many of them worth as high as $14.00. You can have your choice for.... $3.90

Lot No. 3. Choice $5.85.

800 Suits and Overcoats, regular stock and regular sizes, values $8 to $10. Black and Blue Thibet Suits, fancy Worsted Suits, Stripes and Checks; plain and fancy Cassimere Suits, Chinchilla, Kersey, Worsted, Herring Bone Stripe, and Oxford Grey Overcoats in all the new shades of cloth, your choice only $5.85

Lot No. 4. Only $7.50.

539 Suits, Overcoats and Ulsters, equal in every respect to our regular 11, 12 and 13 dollar line of Men's Black and Blue Clay Worsted, Serge, Fancy Worsted, Fancy and Plain Cassimere, and Cheviot Suits, Men's and Young Men's Light Grey and Oxford Grey Box Overcoats, Nobby Tan Overcoats, Black Kersey Overcoats, Grey Frieze Overcoats in box and regular lengths, every garment worth $11.00, and some worth $13 00, your choice only..... $7.50

Lot No. 5. Only $10.00.

490 extra fine Suits and Overcoats, unusual values ranging in price up to $17.00 Suits are all new, up-to-date goods, smooth or rough finished, Cheviots or Worsteds; some plain, others fancy; collars the newest; when you see them you will appreciate them.

Overcoats in the new, rough coatings, as well as the ever popular Kerseys, Meltons and Friezes. All the new shapes and lengths, Raglans and Paddocks. Take your pick of this lot regardless of former selling price, for..... $10.00

TROUSERS.

We will also sell 387 pairs of Men's and Young Men's Trousers regular values $2.75 to $5 00, new patterns, stripes and checks, worsteds and cheviots, in this sale your choice only $1.95

A small lot of Children's all-wool suits sizes 4, 5, 6 and 7, regular values $2.00 to $5.00. We haven't more than 3 of any one style but take your choice of what there is for..... 90c

Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Reefers at a big reduction. Ask to see our child's fine reefer at..... $1.50

275 Men's and Boys' soft and stiff felt Hats, to close at..... 25c

6 dozen Men's latest style black stiff hats $2.00 quality go in this sale at..... $1.19

300 Men's and Boys' winter Caps regular 50 and 75c caps will be sold for, each..... 20c

Men's Heavy Wool Fleeced and Jersey Ribbed Underwear, in tan, blue and brown colors 38c

YOUNG MEN'S SINGLE VESTS 15C.

This great sale does not only consist of what is here advertised, but everything in the store is included. Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Mackintoshes, etc., at a great discount. This being the beginning of the 20th century and also the beginning of our business career in the new store, we are determined this sale must be a record maker and an event that our customers can refer to in the future as one time in their lives that their dollars had an enormous purchasing power.

C. M. Whitman's

Modern Clothing House, No. 7 West Main Street, the New Block, Massillon, O.

3---BIG FLOORS, ALL CLOTHING---3

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